Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN SC.

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CONTENTS.—APRIL 9.

Illustrations.—Morning, by John Schilling; Scene from Wagner's Opera; The Bridgwater Election Inquiry; The Taunton Shire Hall, and Scene in Court; The Whaler Fleet; Dame Eleanor's Return; Views at Oxford—St. Mary Magdalen College, and Cloistered Quadrangle of the same; Portrait of Mrs. Josiah Mason; Soup Kitchen, in Berlin The University Boat Race; The Harborne Nurseries; New Patent Boiler; Victor Hugo's Home; Sark.

"The Fisherman's Pride" is issued with this Number: copies will continue to be supplied to the trade at a liberal discount by the proprietors of this paper, who are the only publishers of the picture. Terms on application.

Letterpress.—Railway Carriages; Birmingham Water-Colour Exhibition (Third Notice); List of New Patents; The Household; Amusements; Parliamentary News; Science and Industry; the Gossip; Sports and Pastimes; Notes on the Journals; News of the Midlands: at Home and Abroad; Editorial Notes; Poem by Edward Capern, to accompany Coloured Picture, the Fisherman's Pride; Descriptive Text to Engravings, &c.

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Letterpress.—The Great Eastern and its Mission; Cupid in Court; Birmingham Water-Colour Exhibition (Second Notice); Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte; Birmingham Musical Festival; Literary Reviews; List of New Patents; State of Trade; More Strikes; Biographical Memoir of the late John Gibson; Parliamentary News; Science and Industry; the Gossip; Sports and Pastimes; Notes on the Journals; News of the Midlands; At Home and Abroad; Descriptive Text to Illustrations; &c., &c.

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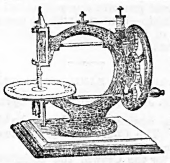

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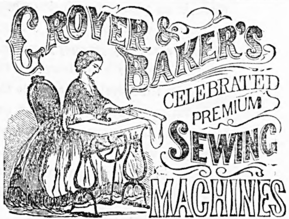

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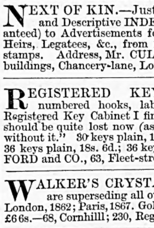

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Mr. **Bright**, we believe, was quite within the mark when he said that there were very few places where a man could pass a couple of hours with less risk to life and limb than in a first-class railway carriage. It is a statistical fact that, in proportion to the number of travellers, far less lives are sacrificed under our present system of travelling than were sacrificed under the system of pack-horses and stage-coaches; and if the mass of travellers were governed, like mathematicians, by the law of averages, they would think it preposterous to take an Insurance ticket against accidents from Birmingham and London or Liverpool, when they take the risk upon themselves, without a second thought, of crossing the road at Charing-cross, St. Paul's, and Oxford-circus. Of course when an accident does occur on a railway it is generally on a portentous scale; for, as the old stage-coachman said when **Stephenson** was laying down the lines of the London and North-Western, when a stage-coach was toppled over into the ditch, and the passengers tossed into a quick-set hedge, you might generally tell where you were, but when the North Mail or a special runs off the lines, or topples over an embankment forty or fifty feet high, where are you? Striking the average, however, and perhaps there is no pleasanter illusion when we wish to impose upon ourselves, we believe the risks of a railway journey from Penzance to Glasgow bear no comparison to those of a walk from the Royal Exchange to the Marble Arch, taking either of the great avenues of traffic, and in the course of a few years even these risks will be practically reduced to *nil* as those of the passage from Liverpool to New York and from Dover to Calais have long since been.

Perhaps when this has been done, for we have no wish to fluster any of our railway boards by importunities, it may be found possible to give a second thought to our convenience and comfort as well as to our lives. Hitherto these trifles have not been thought of at all. First-class passengers have been supplied with soft cushions and green window blinds, here and there, too, second-class passengers have even been permitted horse-hair seats and leather-stuffed backs, curtains of course are out of the question for this class of passengers; and the third-class have been packed away in trucks that are about as trying to the spinal cord as the village stocks or the high pews that are now just disappearing from our parish churches. Even third-class carriages are, we willingly admit, a vast improvement upon the corner seats of the "Fly-by-Night" of our grandfathers. To them it is just possible these carriages might be only two or three degrees less agreeable for an hour's ride than the old arm-chair by the side of a tavern fire which Dr. **Johnson** thought the seat of the highest human felicity. Theirs, however, it must be recollected, is a false standard by which to test the degree of comfort and convenience allowable to railway travellers; and we hope in a few years—it does not do to be too precipitate in these matters—to see a race of directors take their seats at the boards of our chief lines of rail who will recollect that we, too, are flesh and blood like themselves, and model the arrangements of their carriages, first, second, and third, after the ideas of convenience and comfort which they carry out in their own rooms and in their own broughams. Of course we do not expect to see Boards of Directors of this hyper-sensitive description this year or next; for even a House of Commons representing in a special and peculiar sense third-class passengers can, as yet, only laugh to scorn the suggestion of one of themselves to supply second and third-class ticket holders with hot water cans when travelling beyond 20 miles, and ask if the idea might not be extended to travelling rugs and brandy-and-water? But our anticipation is not quite Utopian nevertheless; Quixotic as perhaps men of Mr. **Dillwyn**'s stamp may possibly think it at the first blush.

Till now, the policy of nearly every Railway Board has been simply a policy of £. s. d., and the only connection that they have thought it their duty to recognise between themselves and their passengers has been what **Carlyle** calls a cash-nexus. **Brindley** thought rivers were made to feed canals, and nothing else; **Brunel** thought shareholders were creatures designed by Providence to furnish men of genius with capital to carry out their grand conceptions; and Railway Directors, generalising from the same narrow datum of their inner consciousness, have hitherto acted upon the hypothesis that the public were intended in the order of nature to furnish shareholders with their half-yearly dividends and to accept with gratitude any trifling service it might suit their convenience to render in return. This superstition is, we believe, on the decline, like the theory of the divine right of Kings, and two or three other trifles of that description; but as Mr. **Plimsoll** recently discovered to his surprise, it is still to be found in a sphere of intelligence where *à priori* we might expect to find the intellectual atmosphere an atmosphere of pure reason. Railway Companies, like the Law, take no heed of little things, and perhaps nowhere is railway travelling more completely dissociated from everything that is comfortable and agreeable than in this tight little island of ours, the cradle of the railway system. The cabin of a Cunard steamer is a palace in comparison even with the saloon carriages of the London and North Western Railway; and an American car, especially a through car on one of the Grand Trunk lines, that, for instance, from New York to Ottawa, is infinitely superior to the best of our first-class carriages. The *agreemèns* of a railway journey in France or Germany are too familiar to most of our readers, we presume, to call for a word from us. You may on either of these lines or in those of America pass a week as pleasantly as in your own house. You have a comfortable suite of apartments, may read, or write, lounge, or smoke, or chat, or sleep at will, order your breakfast at one station and call for the waiter to clear the cloth and bring in your bill at the next; and on board a Channel packet or an Atlantic steamer you may, if you are superior to the foible of the sea, order everything that you can get at the best club in London—except the *Times* and the *Illustrated Midland News*. Here, on one of our own lines of rail, you must think yourself lucky if you get ten minutes to swallow a sandwich and a glass of sherry, a cup of coffee, or a basin of soup in the course of a journey of 200 miles, and we should be sorry to make an estimate of the number of passengers who are yearly left behind at the refreshment stalls of Swindon, Rugby, and Peterborough. Yet we know no reason in the nature of things why a railway journey from London to York or Edinburgh should not be as pleasant as one from Paris to Lyons, or from New York to Washington. All that is needed, as far as we can see, is a little more organization, a little more consideration for the public, and perhaps the addition of a trifle to the present scale of fares. Suppose one of our Railway Boards was to try the experiment of saloon carriages with sleeping apartments, dressing-room, and writing-table, or reading stands, with gas-stoves to boil an egg and a cup of coffee, to devil a kidney, or cook a chop? We do not believe an experiment of this kind would quite ruin the shareholders of a line, or that any debenture holders would find it necessary to apply to the Court of Chancery for an injunction; and we may as well anticipate the Railway Carriages of the Millennium in one or two improvements on, say, a single line, if we can, without hopelessly ruining ourselves.

THE BRIDGWATER BRIBERY CASES.

Unusual interest attaches to the Somersetshire Lent Assizes, which began at Taunton, on the 21st ult., on account of the list of cases set down for trial, including the prosecution of Messrs. Vanderbyl and Fenelly and Mr. Hamilton Kinglake for alleged bribery in connection with the Bridgwater Election.

The Assizes were held at the Shire Hall, Taunton.

The County Shire Hall is a very handsome edifice, from the design of Mr. Moffat, architect, London. It was opened for the transaction of business in 1858. The entrance hall displays a series of five marble busts of Somersetshire worthies — including the celebrated Admiral Blake, one of the noblest characters in English history (this work was the last effort of Baily, the famous sculptor of "Eve at the Fountain"); Locke, the philosopher; Captain Speke, the African explorer; Pym, the great leader of the people, ; the good Bishop Ken; Dr. Thomas Young, the investigator of the laws of light and decipherer of hieroglyphics; and Dr. Henry Bryan, the Somersetshire loyalist, erected chiefly through the exertions of R. A. Kinglake, Esq.

The High Cross was restored in 1868, at the expense of Dr. Kinglake. Murray, in his "Guide-book of Somersetshire," says Taunton was once famous for its manufacture of serges, which were largely exported to Spain. Fuller describes them as "eminent in their kind, being a fashionable wearing, as lighter than cloth, but thicker than many other stuffs." It still has a small manufacture of silk, but is princially agricultural, being situated in a district remarkable for its fertility. "The Vale of Taunton," says old Fuller, "is so fruitful—to use their own phrase—with the zun and zoil above, that it needs no manuring. The peasantry therein are as rude as rich, and so highly conceited of their own county, that they conceive it to be a disparagement to be born in any other place." Hence the Somersetshire proverb: "Ich was bore at Taunton Dean, where should I be bore else?"

What ear so empty is that hath not heard the sound
Of Taunton's fruitful Dean, not matched by any ground?

The Vale is particularly famous for its apples and cider, which latter is often used in flavouring Spanish wines.

Taunton was the native place of Daniel, Poet Laureate in the days of Queen Elizabeth; and Henry Grove (1683), a Nonconformist, and a contributor to the *Spectator;* Allein, author of the "Alarm to the Unconverted," was minister of St. Mary Magdalene. He died in 1688, at the early age of 35, after his liberation from a long confinement in Ilchester gaol. His epitaph simply records—

Here, Mr. Joseph Allein lies,
To God and you a sacrifice.

Alex. W. Kinglake, Esq., author of "Eothen," historian of the Crimean War, and late M.P. for Bridgwater, was also born at Taunton.

We append a brief report of the cases.

THE QUEEN *v.* VANDERBYL AND FENELLY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hannen.)

This case began on the 24th ult. The court was crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings. One side of the court was almost entirely filled with barristers. The judge's bench was also nearly occupied. The Attorney-General (Sir R. P. Collier), Mr. Cole, Q.C., Mr. Kingdon, Q.C., and Mr. Collier appeared for the Crown; Mr. H. James, Q.C., Mr. Pinder, Mr. Lopes, Q.C., and Mr. Collins appeared for Mr. Vanderbyl.

The case was opened at considerable length by the Attorney-General, who, after giving a narrative of the events upon which the prosecution was founded, dwelt on the absurdity of putting the law in motion if the rich briber were allowed to escape while the poor man who accepted the bribe under circumstances which, in some measure, condoned the offence, was punished.

Mr. Eustace Graham, solicitor, was examined by Mr. Cole as to the arrangements made by Mr. Fenelly for providing the sum (£5,000) which was considered necessary to enable the Liberal party to win the election.

Mr. Collins, cheese merchant, and Mr. J. Cook, jun., solicitor, gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Vanderbyl had expressed his firm determination not to spend money illegally, and he only consented to do so after great pressure, and because it was represented to him that the Conservatives were spending money. He had frequently stated that it was not a question of money but of principle, as he was willing to spend any reasonable amount in carrying on the contest in a legal manner, and to pay the lawyers as much as £1,500 for their services if they would carry on the election on purity principles. Mr. P. O. H. Reed, solicitor, also stated that he never knew a man firmer in any resolution than Mr. Vanderbyl appeared to be in his determination not to spend money illegally.

Mr. Lomas (the "Man in the Moon") said that on the day before the poll he took £1,500, which he had received for a cheque drawn by Mr. Redfern on the Consolidated Bank, to Bridgwater, and there made it up in £10 packets which were to be known as "tea." On the day of the poll he gave £240 of the money to Bussell, who called upon him at the Globe Hotel. The balance he took back to London and gave to Mr. Redfern. He had no interview with Mr. Vanderbyl, and only saw him as he passed by the hotel in his carriage after the declaration of the poll.

Mr. Henry Chapman Bussell, innkeeper, said he received £125 done up in five packages from a stranger, who was in a small dark room at the Globe Hotel. This was at about a quarter past three on the polling day. He distributed the money among fourteen voters in the cellar at his own house, and afterwards paid three more. The money was given to induce them to vote for Kinglake and Vanderbyl. All the men but one, named Palmer, voted for those gentlemen. He went to the stranger a second time and obtained £60. He had no communication with Mr. Vanderbyl nor Mr. Fenelly.

Robert Garrett, timekeeper in the employ of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, said he received £30 from a stranger at the Globe Hotel, and paid it to three men who were waiting at the Queen's Head. He had £20 more from the same man, which he kept, as the men he intended to bribe were gone away when he came back with the money. A number of witnesses were called who acknowledged the receipt of various sums of money. T. J. Carver said he received £10 for himself and £10 for another voter. Wm. Doddridge, mariner, and Henry James Nethercott, mariner, said they had received similar sums from Bussell, and had voted for the Liberal candidate. James Podger, William Heal, and Thomas Dyer said they had had £10 from Mr. Garrett, and voted for Kinglake and Vanderbyl.

The court adjourned until Friday, when the trial was resumed.

Mr. James said he had to submit on the part of Mr. Vanderbyl, almost without argument, that there was no evidence to place before the jury to support any of the counts of the indictment. The learned counsel addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Vanderbyl at considerable length, and contended that the case was so weak that their verdict must necessarily be one of acquittal. His speech occupied an hour and a half in delivery, and on resuming his seat he was loudly applauded, among the persons who crowded the court being a large proportion of the learned counsel's constituents. The interruption was quickly suppressed.

Mr. Lopes addressed the jury in an able speech on behalf of the other defendant, Mr. Fenelly. He contended that the money taken by him to Bridgwater was intended as a "sop" to the lawyers, and pointed out that the bribery was concocted and planned by Mr. Cook.

The learned Attorney-General, in his reply upon the defendants' case, alluded to the habitual bribery which prevailed at Bridgwater, which he believed had been an almost time-honoured custom. In conclusion, he said the case against Mr. Fenelly was proved beyond all controversy; and if they should arrive at a firm, fair, and abiding conviction that Mr. Vanderbyl was a party to those transactions, he was sure that he could rely upon them to pronounce the verdict which justice demanded.

His Lordship summed up at length, and the jury, after an absence from court of nearly two hours, returned into court. They found Mr. Vanderbyl not guilty, and Mr. Fenelly guilty.

The Foreman said—We find him guilty generally of conspiracy and participation in the bribery. In giving this verdict I am charged to add that the jury have failed to find in the evidence proof that fully satisfies them of conspiracy on the part of the first defendant. In the case of Mr. Fenelly, they are of opinion that there are extenuating circumstances in his case, inasmuch as great pressure was put upon him.

His Lordship—Sentence will be pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench at the commencement of next term.

THE QUEEN *v.* HAMILTON KINGLAKE.

(Before Mr. Justice Hannen and a Special Jury.)

The case against Mr. Kinglake began on Saturday. The Court was again thronged, the audience including many ladies.

Counsel for the Crown, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Cole, Q.C., Mr. Kingdon, Q.C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. J. Collier; counsel for the defendant, Sir John Karslake, Q.C., Mr. M. Bere, Q.C., Mr. A. Charles, and Mr. Robert Kinglake.

This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against Henry Lovibond—(who, however, was now prosecuted)—and Dr. Hamilton Kinglake for conspiring together to secure the election of Mr. Vanderbyl and Mr. A. W. Kinglake for the borough of Bridgwater, in November, 1868, for conspiring to bribe different persons, to advance £500 to Lovibond, to be expended in bribery, and to advance to Andrew Allan, £500, to be expended in bribery. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Solicitor-General, in his opening, said they had to bring to the bar of public justice Dr. Hamilton Kinglake, a gentleman of very high character, whose friendship many had enjoyed. He was esteemed by everyone. When persons of no character and no position were guilty of offences the consequences were less serious to society than when a gentleman of Dr. Kinglake's high character was charged with being guilty of the offence the facts of which he should have to detail to them. They had heard that Dr. Kinglake was charged, together with Mr. Lovibond, who was not now prosecuted, but would be a witnesss, with conspiring in various ways to bribe voters to induce them to vote for Vanderbyl and Kinglake at the Bridgwater election of 1868. There was also a substantive information against him for bribery. The learned gentleman then shortly stated the facts of the case, which will be found in the evidence below.

Mr. H. Lovibond, an attorney at Bridgwater, and who had been engaged in elections on the Liberal side for Mr. Kinglake, said—

There had been an intention that no money should be spent. I told Dr. Kinglake that I thought it impossible the election could be carried without the expenditure of money. A week before the election Dr. Kinglake asked what the prospects were. I told him I thought they were good, and that unless money was spent on the other side we should win. He asked what sum would be required if the other side spent money. I said £3,000 would be the cost—£1,500 each. A suggestion was made by the defendant that Vanderbyl should advance the whole, and that he should be repaid. The suggestion was made to Vanderbyl and declined. The defendant then asked me to raise it, and I declined, and he said he found it inconvenient to get the money or a cheque cashed at Taunton. No definite arrangement was then come to. The defendant was a man of means. On the day of the nomination I saw him. He told me he had paid a cheque for £1,000 into Seeley and Prior's Bank. He did not tell me what for or what was to become of it. I saw him on the day of the poll. I was not to have any power over the money; nothing was said about it. The money was to be advanced for election purposes. I formed my own impression but there was nothing said. (The witness was pronounced by the Judge to be a hostile witness. and he was then cross-examined upon the Blue-book as to the evidence he had given at the inquiry at Bridgwater.) No arrangement was come to as to my having any power over the £1,000 paid into the bank. I was authorised to draw out the money if I thought it was necessary. I have no doubt that the money was to be drawn out on my verbal order. I drew the inference from his telling me the money was paid in. He gave me no directions how the money was to be used. I did not gather from what he said how the money was to be applied. The word "bribe" was not used on either side. No doubt the money was to be used for corrupt practices. I saw the defendant on the polling day; I knew of his leaving. I never heard from him anything about the withdrawal of the cheque. I had not spent anything up to a quarter before 3, when I requested Mr. Mogg to go to the bank and ask Mr. H. Prior to send £500 to Allan, who had been before engaged in corrupt practices. I had given directions to Allan previously. The Liberals were returned.

Examined by Sir J. Karslake, witness said the defendant had told him that he should not object to pay £1,000 rather than his brother should lose the election.

Mr. Prior, a banker, deposed to the defendant coming to the bank for £1,500 in gold. Witness let him have £1,000 in gold, and received defendant's check.

Sir J. Karslake then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He disapproved the course that had been adopted by the Government in this instance. They had made charges against Dr. Kinglake of bribery and conspiracy to bribe, but they had limited their evidence to the charge of conspiracy. Prior's statement was that the check was destroyed about twelve o'clock. What more could Dr. Kinglake do to put an end to the agreement, if it ever existed? What would have been the use of telling Mr. Lovibond when the credit was destroyed by the destruction of the check? Mr. Lovibond had told Dr. Kinglake and all his friends that the election was lost, and he advised Mr. Kinglake at once to determine to return to London, and Dr. Kinglake returned to Taunton. The supplies had been cut off. He could not help thinking that from the state of the poll at three o'clock the election might have been won without the expenditure of a single shilling. The reason of the change in the numbers arose from the fact of the working men going to dinner at one o'clock. If bribery had been resorted to, Dr. Kinglake had nothing to do with it. He had stopped the supplies and had gone away. Prior, in the excitement, had forgotten the destruction of the check, and had paid the £500 to Allan, without reflecting for a moment that he ought to be able to debit some one with it. He had acted in an unguarded moment. The prosecution relied upon the evidence of Mr. Lovibond. The defendant had been prevented from giving evidence before the Commissioners, and he could not open his mouth in this court. The act of conspiracy must depend upon the state of mind of the party charged. He should ask for a verdict on the ground that there was no proof of the conspiracy. Dr. Kinglake had repented of the act he had done, and had cancelled the check which he had given to Mr. Prior. The whole case against Dr. Kinglake was attempted to be proved by a co-conspirator. Could they, upon this evidence, say the charge against Dr. Kinglake had been substantiated?

The learned Judge summed up. He paid a high compliment to the name of Kinglake. If the case was doubtful, Dr. Kinglake was entitled to an acquittal; but if the evidence was clear, then the high character of Dr. Kinglake had nothing to do with the inquiry. It had been said the temptation was great, but that was not an excuse. It was clear that Lovibond was a joint conspirator, if there had been a conspiracy. It was clear that Lovibond was anxious to screen Dr. Kinglake, and he regretted with the counsel that it became necessary to allow him to escape from being prosecuted as had been originally intended. For what purpose was it that the money was lodged at the bank? Dr. Kinglake had told Mr. Prior that Lovibond was to have the disposal of the money. It was clear from this that Dr. Kinglake did not believe Lovibond when he said he would have nothing to do with the money. They must look at the acts of the parties. A word or a look would make another man understand the intention. Could they doubt that Dr. Kinglake had not the same understanding as Mr. Lovibond? The money was ready the day before the election. If this had been for an ordinary purpose, why not have drawn a check in the ordinary way? What was the motive for having the money in gold? What was the inference to be drawn from this? Both Lovibond and Prior had stated that it was for corrupt practices. If it was understood between these parties that the money was to be applied as it afterwards was applied, the whole charge was made out. The cancelling of the check might have something to do with the moral guilt, but with that the jury had nothing to do. He had already entered into the agreement to do the act.

The jury, after some consultation in the box, retired for an hour, and then found a verdict of guilty.

The Judge—The sentence will be pronounced in the Court of Queen's Bench next term.

On page 525 we illustrate the splendid Shire Hall, which is described above; and Sir J. Karslake addressing the jury on behalf of Dr. Kinglake.

The Norwich Bribery Prosecutions.—The proceedings in one of these cases terminated on Friday, when Mr. Justice Byles summed up the evidence in the case of "The Queen *v.* Banfather." Banfather was charged with having given 5s. each to two voters at the Norwich Parliamentary election of 1868 to induce them to vote for Sir H. Stracey. Banfather was also charged with having promised bribes to two other voters. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty against Banfather. Hulme, the chemist, was found guilty, but a point of law was reserved whether the Commissioners' qualified certificate barred these proceedings, and made it only possible for Government to prosecute him for perjury.

OXFORD.

If there be any one scene upon which the visitor to Oxford dwells more fondly than another—and a first visit to Oxford is a thing to remember for life—it is, we think, the beautiful assemblage of buildings and entourage of Magdalen College. The majestic campanile tower, enshrining ten sweet bells, rules a landscape all its own: spreading trees and lofty turrets; expansive emerald meads and softly-featured low-crowned hills; winding water walks, enclosed by sylvan shade. In any general view of Oxford, from whatever point, the tower is one of the most conspicuous and pleasing objects in the city of palaces, domes, and spires. Whether capped in the winter mantle of the Cherwell, or invading the summer sky with rival pride, it always arrests the eye of the critical spectator by the correctness of its proportions, its solidity, and picturesque grace.

The college of St. Mary Magdalen—spoken of as "Maudlin"—was founded by the liberality of William of Waynflete, in Lincolnshire, one of those grand old men of former days who dwelt and planned for years on the site selected for their benefactions. He was a Bishop, and something of an architect, we fancy, too, spending twenty years or more in perfecting and maturing his plans. The tower was begun long afterwards, and tradition connects it with the name and aspirations of Wolsey. He certainly was Bursar of the college about the time it was raised, and just about the time he was himself of age. Noted ringers in the county, and beyond it, often come and pull the bells, and very pleasant it is to hear their merry, mellow tones, flooding the air with harmony.

In ancient times a mass or requiem was said on the tower for the repose of the soul of the monarch who occupied the throne when the college was completed. The change in the form of religion altered the form of the usage, but every first of May, at five o'clock, the choristers, habited in surplice white, mount the roof and chant a Latin hymn of praise to God. The strangers in the city are allowed to assemble, and when the hymn is over, and the ringers warm to their labours, the occupants of the tower-roof can feel it gently heave, responsive to the pealing ringers, while those in the street beneath may see the pinnacles shake, to prove its elasticity.

Now, this assemblage of buildings is often the last to be seen in Oxford. In the old coach-days, the traveller, as he approached from London, caught sight of the tower afar off; and as he entered the city by the bridge, forming the foreground of one of our illustrations, he found it arose from a remarkable pile; low and irregular, yet singularly venerable, embowered in verdure—the ozier-woven bower, pregnant with shade, which here reposes on the Cherwell—and the lofty trees surrounding it on every side. A curious look into the water-ways on either side of the bridge may disclose the collegian, robed in flannel, paddling solus in canoe, or pulling himself and companion in a punt, or mayhap moored to the side of the stream—if the weather permit—leaning on a yielding cushion, and reading Virgil, or still more likely, the *Illustrated Midland News*. From the side of the bridge the course of the river may be traced through Christ Church Meadow, a walk along its banks in that direction taking you to the college barges, the point where the stream, after a course of forty miles, commingles with the Isis—a local classical designation for the Thames. One lingers on the bridge, noting several college structures, viewed between the trees, and right and left the scenes of simple pastoral life, such as browsing sheep, ruminating cattle, and farmyard fowls, on the meadows between the streams.

A lowly portal, characteristic of Oxford, admits to one of the most striking architectural displays in the University, being in fact the western front of the college. A second entrance leads to the studious echoing cloisters, surrounding the quadrangle, of which we present an engraving. The smaller figures depicted by our artist, it may be mentioned, are those of the boys in the college school, who are educated and trained for the choir. The cloisters themselves are very fine; in them Charles Lamb had a curious humour of wandering, to be mistaken by the college servants for a "Magdalen Demy," or one who is receiving only half the founders' commons. On the green here, where the collegians (they are invariably called "gentlemen" by the citizens, and "men" by one another) are seen going to and from their rooms, Oliver Cromwell played at bowls with Fairfax and other commanders in the Parliamentarian army. Old Noll was enchanted with the chapel organ, so much so that he had it taken down by his soldiers, and removed to Hampton Court, only to be brought back again at the Restoration, and fitted in a splendid screen of stone. Our point of view does not display the chapel, which has no exterior beauty, but exhibits an uncommon architectural feature of the ranging of the muniment tower equally in its projection with the chapel itself. The Dining Hall, on the left, is a handsome spacious room, adorned with portraits of former members and benefactors, including Prince Rupert, Cardinal Wolsey, Henry Prince of Wales (son of James I.), and Addison. The original entrance to the quadrangle is seen in the centre. Over it is a chambered-tower, containing rooms erected for the founder. The bed-room now possesses some very curious and valuable tapestry, representing the marriage of Prince Arthur the elder, brother of Henry VIII., with Catherine of Arragon, which afforded a pretext for the divorce. The interior of the quadrangle, as we have indicated as far as necessary, is questionably adorned with grotesque figures and hieroglyphics, amusingly described in a Latin manuscript, written by one of the Fellows of the College, whose intention seems to have been to exhibit them as emblems of a system of morals which should furnish a society devoted to learning and religion with a most instructive lesson. Thus the lion is supposed to inculcate courage and vigilance; the pelican parental tenderness and affection, and both of them together, the complete character of a good Governor of the College. Accordingly they are placed under the windows of those lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instruction they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct. On the other side of the gateway are the Schoolmaster, the Lawyer, the Physician, and the Divine, ranged along the outside of the Library, and representing the duties and business of the students of the houses. The meaning of the last-mentioned figures is that by means of learning in general the students are to be introduced to the learned professions, and a statue, with the cap and bells in the corner, reminds them that after all the pains they take and the money that is spent on them, they must not turn out fools, and so disgrace their *Alma Mater*. The cloistral arcade has a mode of exit into a small but picturesque grove of deer, studded with fine old elms, and an almost interminable water walk. The walk is completely surrounded by branches of the Cherwell. It is delightfully secluded, and screened by the overhanging foliage, some of which may be seen from the bridge, as shown in our illustration. That portion near the Holywell Mill retains the name of Addison's Walk. He is said to have polished many of his prose and poetic writings there. Beside this master of composition, Magdalen College boasts of educating a couple of Cardinals, four Archbishops, and nearly forty Bishops.

MORNING.

A few weks ago we gave an engraving of "Night," a piece of sculpture by John Schilling, representing a female figure, with a youth on either side, all asleep. It has a fellow work by the same sculptor, entitled "Morning," which we engrave in our Supplement. Both these fine examples of statuary adorn the gallery for works of art at Dresden, and are placed side by side. "Morning" represents a father and his two daughters. One of the maidens holds a tambourine carelessly by her side, and is listening to her sister who is playing the guitar and singing. The father too, who is lifting a bowl of wine to his lip, pauses to hearken unto the music. With his right arm he embraces his daughter with the tambourine, and they two look on in silence at the maiden who sings to them. These two works by John Schilling have called for marked attention; they have been highly praised, and deservedly so, for they are amongst the finest examples of sculpture that have been executed in these modern days.

"THE SINGING-MASTER OF NUREMBERG."

Richard Wagner's last opera, "The Singing-master of Nuremberg," was produced on the 21st of June, 1868, at Munich. This performance was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest by the composer's friends, and he was for a long time engaged upon it, announcement having been made by *Der Wanderer*, of Vienna, in the early part of 1867 that Wagner was writing a new opera to be entitled *Die Meister singer von Nürnberg*. Towards the close of the same year it was also stated by the German papers that by order of the King of Bavaria a small, modest villa had been taken for the maestro by the lake of Starnberg, in which agreeable retreat he would put the finishing touch to the "Singing-master.' The composer's music is not often heard in this country, but in Germany he is very popular, and his success does not end with his fame, for during the past few years he has made more than £50,000. In England, however, he seems to have but few admirers, for he has been most severely criticised and ridiculed in all quarters. As to the justice of such attacks we would refer the reader to an article that appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* two or three months ago. Our illustration of "The Singing-master," which will be found in this sheet, is taken from the second act, as represented at Munich.

STATIONARY BOILERS.

The "Birmingham Patent Safe and Sure Sectional Wrought-Iron Boiler Company," 28, Heneage Street, manufacture boilers patented in this and continental countries by Mr. J. B. Root, who has had great success in America, where over 200 are working, varying in size from 3 to 100 horse-power each, all giving excellent results.

Our illustration shows a pair of High-Pressure Boilers, 120 horse-power, supplied to the Birmingham Water Works Company, and erected at their new pumping station at Witton.

It will be seen on reference to the detail drawings that these boilers are entirely tubulous, hence their safety and immunity from danger. The tubes are 4 and 5in. in diameter, screwed into square chambered heads, and piled over the other, breaking joints, thus causing their external surface to be zig-zag, offering the *best acknowledged method* of recipient heating surface. The system of connecting the ends is exceedingly simple and efficient, involving only caps, elastic washers, bolts and nuts; and from the fact that *all* the joints are visible and not exposed to the destructive action of fire they are not liable to injury, or secret leakage, and are always under control.

From the inclination of the tubes and the excellent connections at their ends, *natural circulation* is maintained without the aid of additional appliances; the water rising in front of the boiler, and falling down the back, courses through the tubes with very great rapidity, preventing incrustation, the mud and sediment fall into receptacles provided at the lowest part of the boiler, and are blown out two or three times a day.

A difficulty hitherto found insuperable with rapid steam generators, viz., priming, or liability to carry over water, has no existence in this arrangement. Numerous severe experiments have practically demonstrated that so long as the boiler is not filled to over-flowing (even with Birmingham canal water), the steam only has a tendency to rise, perfectly dry steam is obtained, the upper portion of the tubes containing the steam being exposed to the action of the heat, thus superheating takes place.

From the disposition of the tubes, ample furnace room, and deflecting plates to cause the flame to travel a considerable distance, excellent evaporate power and combustion are attained.

These boilers, from their lightness, small space, and remarkable economy, are particularly adapted for marine purposes. We understand a 100 horse power boiler will shortly be erected in a Liverpool steam ship, of which we hope to give a description in a future number of this journal.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To Clean Marble.—Take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice stone, and one part of finely-powdered chalk; sift it through a fine sieve, and mix it with water; then rub it well all over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

Liver Sauce for Fish.—Boil the liver of the fish, and pound it in a mortar with a little flour, stir it into some broth, or some of the liquor the fish was boiled in, or melted butter, parsley, and a few grains of cayenne, a little essence of anchovy, soy, or ketchup;—give it a boil up, and rub it through a sieve: you may add a little lemon juice, or lemon cut in dice.

Stewed Watercress.—The following receipt may be new, and will be found an agreeable and wholesome dish:—Lay the cress in strong salt and water, to clear it from insects. Pick and wash nicely, and stew it in water for about ten minutes; drain and chop, season with pepper and salt, add a little butter, and return it to the stew-pan until well heated. Add a little vinegar previous to serving; put around it sippets of toast or fried bread. The above, made thin, as a substitute for parsley and butter, will be found an excellent sauce for a boiled fowl. There should be more of the cress considerably than of the parsley, as the flavour is much milder.

Time to Boil Meat and Poultry.—To many young housewives the following table will be useful as an average of the time required to boil the various articles:—

	H.	M.
A ham, 20 lbs. weight, requires	6	30
A tongue (if dry), after soaking	4	0
A tongue out of pickle, 2½ to	3	0
A neck of mutton	1	30
A chicken	0	20
A large fowl	0	45
A capon	0	35
A pigeon	0	15

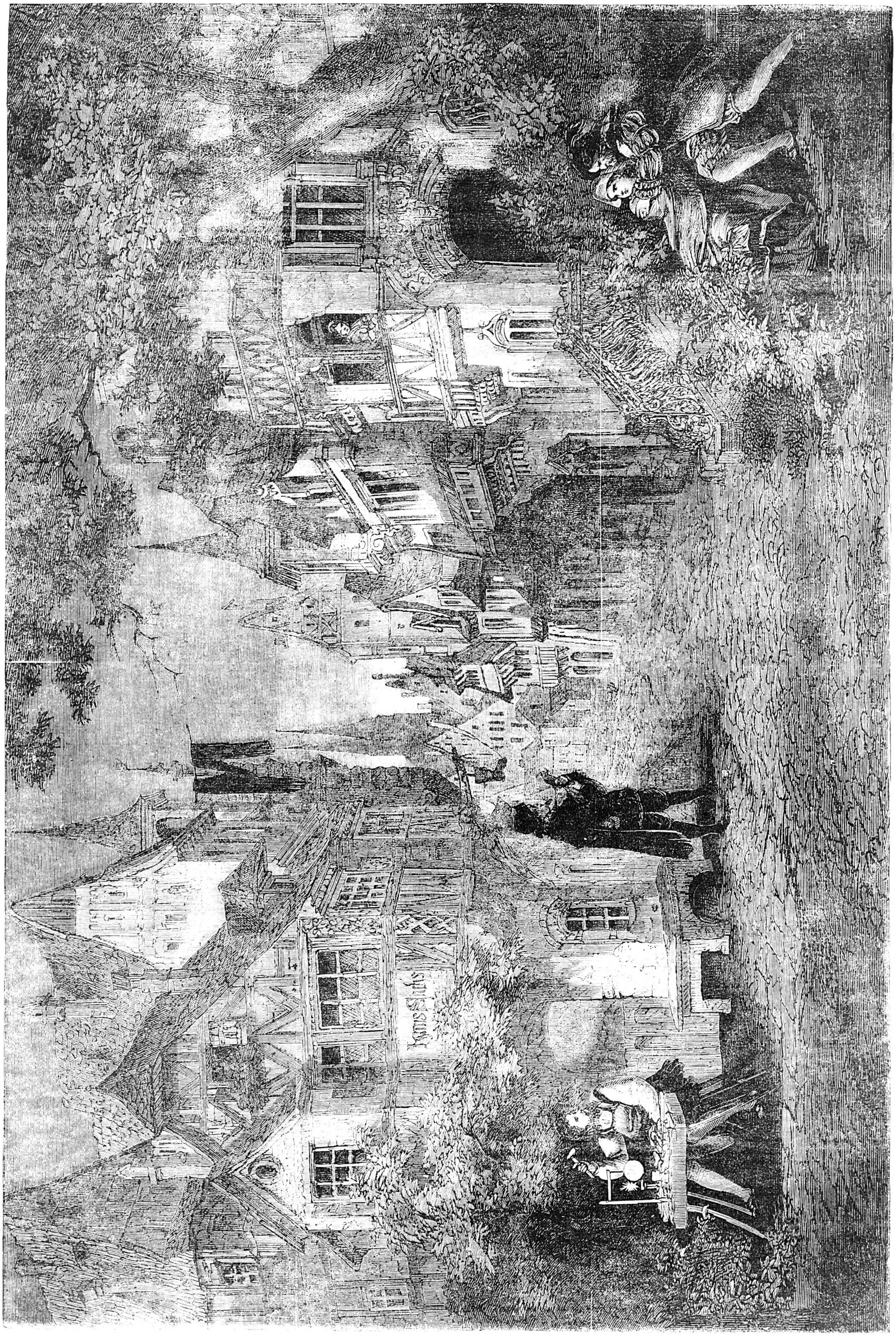
How to make Old Gloves look New.—Have ready a little new milk in one saucer, and a piece of brown soap in another, and a clean cloth or towel folded three or four times. On the cloth, spread out the glove smooth and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub off a good quantity of soap on the wetted flannel, and commence to rub the glove downwards towards the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand. Continue the process until the glove, if white, looks of a dingy yellow, though clean; if coloured, till it looks dark and spoiled. Lay it to dry, and old gloves will soon look nearly new. They will be soft, glossy, smooth, well-shaped, and elastic.

Lobsters, Crab, and Crayfish.—It is sometimes difficult to say when a lobster is quite good. A hint or two to the inexperienced may be acceptable. When lobsters have been recently caught they have always some remains of muscular action in the claws, which may be excited by pressing the eyes with the finger; when this cannot be produced the lobster has been too long kept. When boiled, the tail preserves its elasticity if fresh, but loses it as soon as it becomes stale. The heaviest lobsters are the best; when light they are watery and poor. Hen lobsters may generally be known by the spawn, or by the breadth of the "flap." Crab and crayfish must be chosen by observations similar to those given above in the choice of lobsters. Crabs have an agreeable smell when fresh.

Home-made Bread.—For those who prefer this description of bread, here is an excellent recipe.—To one quartern of flour (three pounds and a half), a dessertspoonful of salt, and mix them well; mix about two tablespoonfuls of good fresh yeast with half-a-pint of water a little warm, but not hot; make a hole with your hand in the middle of the flour, but not quite touching the bottom of the pan; pour the water and yeast into this hole, and stir it with a spoon till you have made a thin batter; sprinkle this over with flour, cover the pan over with a dry cloth, and let it stand in a warm room for an hour; not near the fire, except in cold weather, and then not too close; then add a pint of water a little warm, and knead the whole well together till the dough comes clean through the hand (some flour will require a little more water; but in this, experience must be your guide), let it stand again for about a quarter of an hour, and then bake at pleasure.

A Good Way to Cook Sweetbread.—Trim a fine sweetbread (it cannot be too *fresh*); parboil it for five minutes, and throw it into a basin of cold water. Then roast it plain—or beat up the yolk of an egg, and prepare some fine bread-crumbs; or when the sweetbread is cold, dry it thoroughly in a cloth; run a lark-spit or a skewer through it, and tie it on the ordinary spit; egg it with a pastebrush; powder it well with bread-crumbs, and roast it. For sauce, fried bread-crumbs, melted butter, with a little mushroom ketchup, and lemon juice, or serve on buttered toast, garnished with egg sauce, or with gravy. Instead of spitting the sweetbread, you may put it into a tin Dutch oven, or fry it. To cook sweetbread plain, parboil and slice them as before, dry them in a clean cloth, flour them, and fry them a delicate brown; take care to drain the fat well, and garnish with slices of lemon, and sprigs of chervil or parsley, or crisp parsley. Serve with sauce, and slices of ham or bacon, or forcemeat balls.

Quaint Receipts.—The following receipts are taken from a work entitled, "*New Curiosities in Art and Nature*, or a *Collection* of the most valuable *Secrets* in all *Arts and Sciences*. Composed and Experimented by Sieur Lemery, Apothecary to the French King. London: John King, Little Britain. 1711." *To make one Wake or Sleep.*—You must cut off dexterously the head of a toad alive, and at once, and let it dry, in observing that one eye be shut, and the other open; that which is found open makes one wake, and that shut causes sleep, by carrying it about one. *Preservative against the Plague.*—"Take three or four great toads, seven or eight spiders, and as many scorpions, put them into a pot well stopp'd, and let them lye some time; then add virgin-wax, make a good fire till all become a liquor, then mingle them all with a spatula, and make an ointment, and put it into a silver box well stopp'd, the which carry about you, being well assured that while you carry it about you, you will never be infected with the plague." We give the above as indicating the delusions which prevailed with respect to certain nostrums as late as the year 1711.



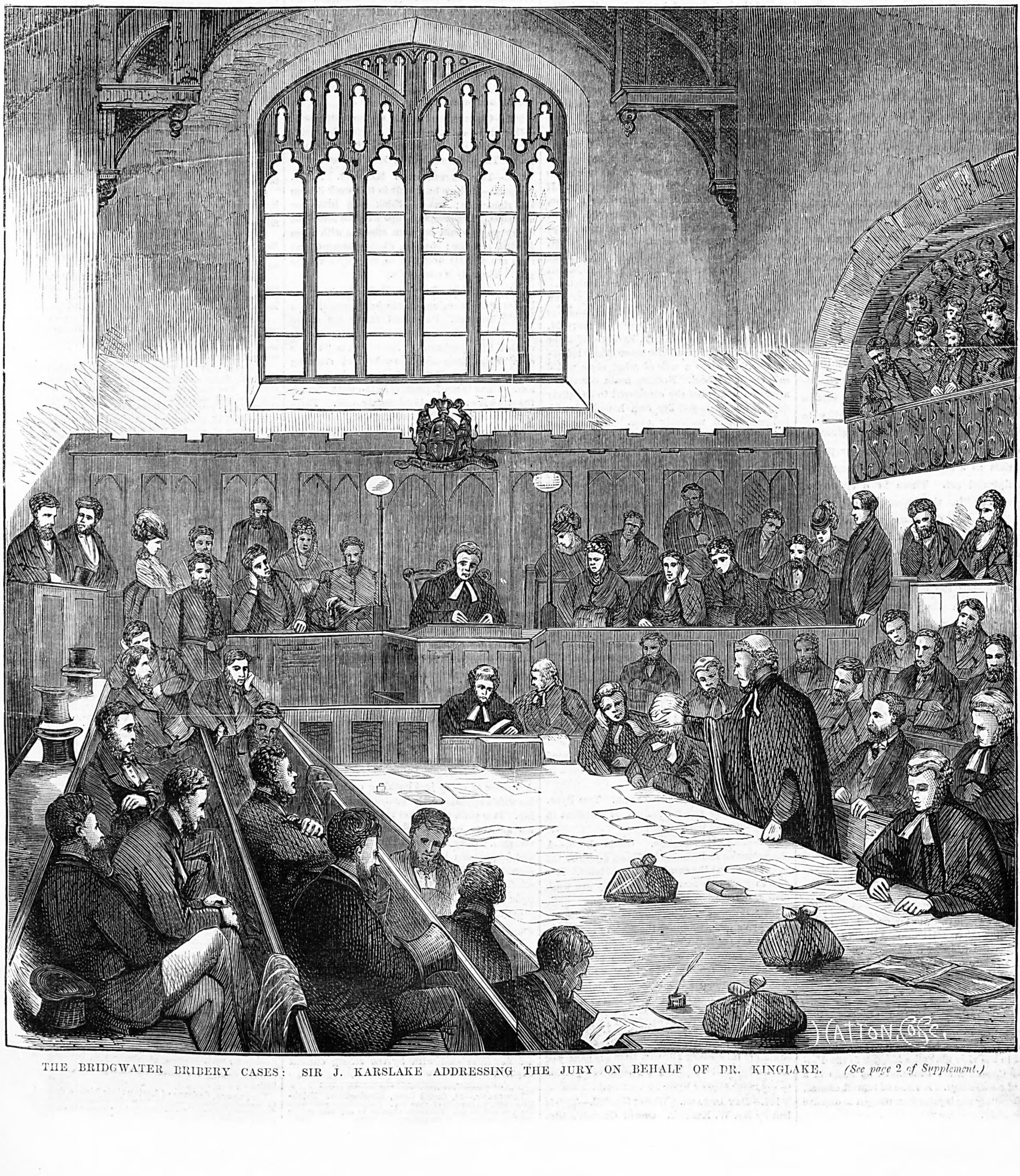
SCENE FROM WAGNER'S OPERA "THE SINGING-MASTER OF NUREMBERG." (*See page 3 of Supplement.*)

THE ILLUSTRATED
MIDLAND NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

No. 32.—Vol. II. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870. [WITH SUPPLEMENT, AND "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."] One Shilling.



THE BRIDGWATER BRIBERY CASES: SIR J. KARSLAKE ADDRESSING THE JURY ON BEHALF OF DR. KINGLAKE. *(See page 2 of Supplement.)*

THE MASON STATUE.

The Committee of the Birmingham Town Council entrusted with the duty of selecting from the competing designs the most suitable statue as a public tribute to Mr. Josiah Mason's liberality have selected the work of Mr. Papworth.

It will be remembered that we classed the designs of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Papworth together. We forbore as much as possible to offer a direct opinion, regarding it as fairer to indicate merits rather than insist upon them. Our preference was nevertheless for the work of Mr. Phillips as the happiest and most complete design, and next we preferred the model of Mr. Papworth. The latter gentleman has done some excellent work, and is a clever artist. We congratulate him upon his success; but we are almost sorry for him in his triumph. The judgment of the press generally is against his work. Mr. Phillips's is the most popular design, and the gentleman who above all others should have been consulted does not like the selection of the Committee. Mr. Papworth's realistic notion of the founder of the Orphanage welcoming a ragged orphan is less in character with Mr. Mason's charity than the other sculptor's idea of portraying a higher object than that of mere protection from hunger. The introduction of the educational character of the Orphanage is a happy thought in Mr. Phillips's design, and would be more likely to harmonise with Mr. Mason's feelings.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the Council Committee did not consult Mr. Mason. The town, we are sure, in rendering homage to the founder of the Orphanage would desire to make their tribute acceptable to him. The Town Council can hardly be said to have done justice to the wishes of their constituents. We do not quite agree with the *Daily Post* that the Council should have commissioned a leading sculptor to do the work, without reference to the aspirations of young and untried men. It was in harmony with the spirit of the locality to invite competition. Our existing statues do not encourage the *Post's* idea. Our public memorials as a rule are wretched examples of sculptorial art. There is a chance of improvement in the stimulus of public competition. At the same time a special fee might be given to a leading sculptor for a model to place with the general contributions; and there would be no obstacle at last in giving the commission to an established artist in the event of no other sculptor equalling the model of the non-competitor.

It appears to us that the only error of the Town Council is a little want of good breeding. They ought to have consulted Mr. Mason. He has not only been munificent to the public, but he has shown an amount of confidence in the Corporation which is almost without parallel. They propose in his lifetime to commemorate his goodness by the erection of a statue, a leading feature of which is an effigy of himself; and they have not the grace to consult his taste or feeling with regard to the style and manner of the memorial.

The Œcumenical Council in Commotion.—Two of the Fathers attending the Roman Council have been the cause of a serious commotion at one of the late sittings in consequence of their eulogy of Protestants. Cardinal Schwarzenberg and Monsignor Strossmayer denounced from the tribune and characterized as simply ridiculous those canons of the revised scheme De Fide which anathematize Protestants. Both prelates are said to have spoken very eloquently, and to have agreed in the view that all addresses to the Protestant Church must henceforth be made in a spirit of conciliation. A scene of tumult ensued, and ultimately the legates were obliged to dissolve the assembly.

THE LATE MRS. JOSIAH MASON.

Bacon regarded a wife as an impediment to great enterprises; but the biographies of many of our best and most famous men show that the sympathy and encouragement of a wife has been the means of the accomplishment of "enterprises of great pith and moment." Take the example of two of our most eminent living statesmen. Mr. Gladstone has a wife who is devoted to his welfare, and who exercises herself in the promotion of institutions which have his interest and support. The wife of Mr. Disraeli is an example to all her sex. No woman in the humblest walk of life has shown a more direct and practical sympathy with the labours of her husband than the Viscountess Beaconsfield. However late the sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli's wife is always up to receive the hard-worked politician, and, but for her untiring devotion and encouragement, Mr. Disraeli could never have hoped to fight his way so triumphantly to the highest position in the state.

These are only two examples out of scores that put Bacon's philosophy to the blush. We have another instance at our own doors in the Midlands—had, we should say, for Mrs. Josiah Mason has gone to her rest. She passed away as calmly and serenely as she lived, a patient, trusting, simple woman, believing in God and her husband; and at the last cheered by the hope that in the great future she would meet her earthly partner again. Mrs. Mason was just the wife for our Midland philanthropist. A frivolous woman, or a fine fashionable lady, would have turned the wealth of Josiah Mascn into a very different channel to that into which it is now flowing. Lacking the honest self-denying aid of a simple, loving woman, Josiah Mason might not have made money to begin with. He is essentially a hard-working man, full of enterprise and energy, and the belief of a simple-minded and sympathetic wife in his plans and in his work was necessary to the development of his projects. If Mr. Mason worked hard to acquire his fortune, he has worked hard in his disposition of it. There is no man engaged in making money anywhere, or in any profession, who works harder, or more zealously, than Mr. Mason is labouring at the present moment to lay out for the benefit of Birmingham the money he has accumulated.

The late Mrs. Mason's maiden name was Ann Griffith. She was a native of Dudley, and was married August 18, 1817. Dying February 24, 1870, she was 78 years of age, having shared the labours of her husband for more than half-a-century. She was a wife of what some would call the old school. Nothing could divert her attention from what she considered to be wifely duty. She managed her own household with judgment and matronly care. Display and extravagance were foreign to her nature. Her circle of acquaintance was confined to the friends she had long known and loved. Thoroughly domesticated, she combined with her love of retirement the firm belief that whatever her husband did was right. Wealth had no influence to allure her from her simple duties. All who know how incessant has been and is Josiah Mason's toil in the grand works of charity upon which he has been engaged for so many years will heartily appreciate the loss he has sustained, and will sympathise with him in his great bereavement.

We this week engrave a portrait of the late Mrs. Mason—an admirable likeness, from a photograph taken only a short time before the lady's death by Mr. Thrupp, of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

[Third Notice.]

139.—St. Maclon, Rouen. Collingwood Smith.—A rare bit of colour, and a fine work in every respect.

143.—The Vale of the Lledr. Tom Pyne.—Exhibits nice artistic feeling, is excellent in composition and tone.

149.—The Haymakers. Guido Bach.—A characteristic and admirably-drawn figure in the foreground, but the surroundings are tame. It is true they are only accessories, but they are weak even as accessories.

152.—Snowdon. Thomas Danby.—A gem. It would be a great thing for the Society to acquire a few works of this kind to be hung permanently in their rooms. We should like to see some large-hearted and wealthy lover of painting sending a present of half-a-dozen Danbys and Hunts, and a few examples of Cox to the Free Art Gallery.

138 and 157.—Heidelberg. Llanthony. By J. M. W. Turner, R.A.—These are two exceedingly interesting Turners, from the gallery of Mr. Joseph Gillott. They represent two periods of the great artist's work.

164.—Day Dreams. Walter Goodall.—This is lent by Mr. W. Kenrick. One of Goodall's best pictures, it is exquisite in conception, in drawing, and in colour, and full of the poetry of art.

170.—Bardon Tower, Yorkshire. David Cox.—It is too late in the day to discuss the merits of single pictures of this kind. We hope by-and-bye to treat the works of this artist as a whole. We have a portrait and an engraving in preparation with this object in view.

171.—The Picture Book. G. G. Kilburne.—A mother showing her son an illustrated book. The attitude of the mother is most natural, and the mutual yet different interest evinced by mother and child in their occupation is a happy blending of innocence and affection. The boy is pleased with the book, the mother is pleased that the little one enjoys it. The picture is excellent in colour and composition; but an old-fashioned tapestried room, with a modern sofa in it, and a boy in knickerbockers, are hardly in strict harmony.

185.—Venice, Sunset. Louis Haghe.—A fine work, one of the best in the Exhibition; of its class, the best we have seen for many a day. It represents the Ferry at La Dogana, with the Church of San Salvador in the distance. There is a broad stretch of bright rippling water, full of lights and shadows that reflect exquisite bits of colour. The picture is full of atmosphere, the perspective is truthful, and the work is not only a picture in itself but evidently a truthful transcript of the picturesque scene which the first glints of the setting sun are lighting up with Venetian splendour.

191.—On the Holmwood, Dorking. P. Deakin.—A very meritorious little work.

199.—Cornfield at Harborne.—F. H. Howard Harris.—A bright, clever picture; crisp, breezy, and autumnal.

202.—Church Interior. George Cattermole.—One of this artist's happiest efforts; the architectural details are worked in with wonderful skill. The picture is lent by Mrs. Hobson.

206.—The Intercepted Message. A. H. Weigall.—If there be a fault in this work it is on the right side; but we think it a little too dramatic. The creeping dupe who has seized the dusky page would be more effective with a less fiendish grimace; chagrin, disappointment, and rage are a little overdone in my lord's vicious grin. The lady is admirable.

215.—Sunrise. John B. Bedford.—The first beams of the morning sun are just penetrating a family bedroom. Pater and Mater are asleep (even Mrs. Caudle slept sometimes) in the further end of the apartment. Near them is "baby's crib." The little one is awake and standing upright in the middle of her bed to look at the sun. There is much promise in the work, though the story is somewhat lugubriously told. There is too great a display of bed-clothes.

219.—The Gale. George Fripp.—A boisterous sea breaking upon a rock crowned with an extensive castle. The wind is blowing a gale, the stunted trees on the left are giving way before its power; the sea lashes the rock with unmistakeable force. There is life and motion in the picture, and the sky is in harmony with the angry water; but it is in the immediate foreground that the excellence of the picture lies. The dead, blue, heavy, sluggish waves on the left are out of character with "the gale;" to use the mildest term (a painter's phrase more than a critic's), they are "a little queer." The work is one of great merit, nevertheless.

231.—The Nursery.—G. G. Kilburne.—An interesting domestic incident capitally worked out: an admirable picture, excellent throughout.

343.—Expectation. Lizzie Whitehouse.—Creditable and promising.

248. Sidney T. Whiteford.

> Then out and came his lady fair,
> The tear stood in her e'e;
> Says "Stay at hame, my ain dear lord,
> O! stay at hame wi' me!"
> *Old Ballad* (John Seaton).

A warrior of old is just buckling on his armour, his wife's appeals to the contrary notwithstanding. It is plain to see that my lord has made up his mind to go, but not without an internal struggle. Duty and honour call him forth; love and compassion bid him stay. The incident is cleverly told and without any straining after effect. Mr. Whiteford may be congratulated upon a very creditable work.

255.—A Cornfield. J. Lloyd Bond.—A little rough, but full of ability.

The Wreck of the Normandy.—The South Western Company are about to endeavour to recover the bodies of those lost in the Normandy as well as the treasure and cargo, and also to raise the vessel herself. The ship Volunteer, of Whitstable, has been towed to the scene of the disaster, her crew comprising the captain, four men, and two divers. The men are of opinion that the task will not be a difficult one, supposing they are not interfered with by the strong current running in the Channel.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

THE GOSSIP.

Marie Taglioni, the danseuse, died recently in Austria.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are travelling in New York State.

Clara Louise Kellog gets 350 dols. per night for singing in miscellaneous concerts.

Mr. John A. Heraud has a new volume of poetry in the press, entitled "The Ingathering."

Edmund Phelps, son of the great tragedian, died suddenly at Edinburgh on Saturday.

"La Grande Duchesse" has been played at Constantinople with success.

A young Dutch violinist, now in Paris, is producing a great sensation in private circles.

Miss Annie Carey has been selected to travel with Adelina Patti in her American tour.

There are 112 sopranos, 34 contraltos, 37 tenors, 59 baritones, and 46 bassos waiting engagements at Milan.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that volumes 31 and 32 of the "Correspondence of Napoleon I." are now ready for delivery. These complete the work.

It is reported that to the list of royal authors must be added the ex-Queen of Spain, who is said to be writing her autobiography in the form of a novel.

A new opera by Offenbach, called "Fantasio," composed during a recent stay at Vienna and Italy, has been delivered, and will be brought out in April.

The General Purposes Committee of the Birmingham Town Council have resolved that the outlay for the proposed Mason Statue shall be about £1,500.

Miss Kate Bateman, whose Southern engagement has been shortened by illness, will shortly leave America for a summer trip to Europe.

Bayard Taylor's latest works have not been translated into German, the previous translations of his books not having paid expenses.

Mr. Foley, the sculptor, has received the commission for the Faraday memorial. The work, when finished, will be placed in the British Museum.

Mdlle. Nilsson's success as Alice in "Robert le Diable" becomes confirmed at each successive representation of that work.

A new burlesque by Mr. Burnand, entitled "Sir George and a Dragon; or, We are Seven," was given on Thursday at the Strand.

Mr. Fechter has received an offer from Messrs. McVicker, of Chicago and Floyd, of New Orleans, of 50,000 dols. in gold for one hundred performances in the United States.

The English press at Bangkok, in Siam, besides a weekly newspaper, produces a magazine on Siamese subjects, called the *Repository*, and has a "Directory" in progress.

Sims Reeves's voice (says an American paper) is declining fast. At a recent concert in London it failed him completely. There is no one worthy, however, to fill his place as yet.

The Hanging Committee of the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition will consist of Messrs. C. Landseer, in the place of Mr. Sant (as formerly announced), Hook, and Elmore.

What is called "un grand festival" will shortly take place in Paris; the object being to introduce for the first time certain works by Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Richard Wagner.

The Abbe Franz Liszt is working upon a poem, "King Stephen," "treated in the Hungarian style," whatever that may be. According to report, the work is intended to inaugurate the series of Philharmonic concerts at Pesth next winter.

It is now said that Patrick Brontë (the father of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne), in early life was himself an author. Two volumes of poems from his pen were published in 1811 and 1813. His name may be found in Colburn's Dictionary of Authors, 1816.

The first of the series of Annual International Exhibitions of selected works of Fine and Industrial Art and Scientific Inventions will be opened at South Kensington on Monday, the 1st of May, 1871, and closed on Saturday, the 39th September, 1871.

A new instrument, the Typophone, has been exhibited in private circles in Paris. It is of the pianoforte species, composed of ordinary diapasons, tuned to the gamut and struck by piano-hammers. The sound is described as silvery, resembling a bell, and more penetrating than a harp.

At Namur, Rossini's "William Tell" has afforded a splendid opportunity for Mdlle. Danis, who received a perfect avalanche of bouquets thrown from all directions; one containing, says the *Musical Standard*, a casket with a beautiful gold medal, carried by a chain of the same precious metal.

The late Mr. John Meeson Parsons, formerly of Raymond Buildings, London, has bequeathed to the nation 100 pictures, to be selected from the well-known valuable and choice collection which he had made during his lifetime. In addition to this he has directed that the South Kensington Museum shall be placed in possession of a number of valuable water-colours.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says there is no doubt as to the fact that, good or bad, there is a great deal of manuscript music in France only waiting the opportunity to be brought out. M. Gounod has a number of pieces finished for M. Legouve's play "Les Deux Reines;" M. Ambroise Thomas has a Francesca di Rimini" (opera in five acts) quite ready for production; and some French composers, more or less unknown, have ten or twelve operas already completed. Unfortunately there is nothing to prove that any one of these maestri has in his portfolio a second "Elisir d'Amore."

Mr. Byron is indefatigable. He has been acting in two of his pieces at the Adelphi, and has yet found time to write another new play, "The Prompter's Box," which has been produced at the same theatre with every appearance of success. Mr. Byron plays the part of a disappointed tragedian. The *Athenæum* says it was undoubtedly mirth-moving, and in the early scenes genuinely comic. The manners of the tragedian, whose confidence is his own genius, enabled him to struggle against coldness and want of recognition so general as to look like organised persecution, were very droll. Especially humorous was the way in which his speech almost unconsciously lapsed into blank verse. Miss Furtado gave a clever and "thin" performance as the heroine; Mr. Webster presented her father, the prompter—a character of the Penn-Holder stamp.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell*, *Bone*, *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A fire has completly destroyed the Cambrian Railway Works at Oswestry.

The Princess Maria Christina of Naples has died, aged three months.

A number of public improvements are being carried out at Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

The agent of Earl Donoughmore has received a threatening letter.

Six men have been suffocated in a brewery at Moscow; one of them accidentally set fire to his bed.

The Earl of Minto will receive the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Ailsa.

Sir F. Crossley, M.P., has intimated his readiness to give £10,000, towards the erection of a new infirmary at Halifax.

The *London Gazette* announces that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, the 28th of May.

The *Tablet* states that Garibaldian enlistments are going on actively, and drilling of recruits proceeded with, at Terni.

The Austrian and Hungarian members of the minority in the Council have returned to their dioceses.

On Monday night the extensive hop stores of Messrs. Denton and Doggatt, 6, Cooper's-row, Minories, were destroyed by fire.

The new building of the University of London, in Burlington Gardens, will be opened by her Majesty in person, on Wednesday, May 11.

M. Ernest Renan has been received with enthusiasm by the students of the University of Paris, on his re-election to the Hebrew Professorship.

At a fire on Saturday, on a farm at Middlewich, Cheshire, twenty cows were burnt to death, and a quantity of valuable stock was destroyed.

The aggregate estimated amount of import duties reduced and repealed from 1840 to 1869 is set down at £23,632,640, in a parliamentary return issued a few days ago.

The *Globe* states upon authority which it believes to be trustworthy that the Right Hon. John Bright will not return to his duties as President of the Board of Trade.

The officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized 6 tons 10 cwt. of diseased fish within the past month at Billingsgate and Columbia Markets.

By a boat accident in North Uist, four fishermen were drowned out of a crew of six. One of the deceased was married; the others were young men. The bodies have been recovered.

Three suicides have taken place within a week at Monaco by persons ruined at the gaming table there. One of the number was a former actor at the Italian Theatre at Nice.

Intelligence has been received from Mexico, under date of the 27th February, announcing the complete triumph of President Juarez's forces in all their encounters with the rebels.

They make shirts by lightning now. An electric battery applied to a sewing-machine drives the needle with astonishing rapidity, and at little expense.

A bill to provide a Court of Appeal for capital offences has been issued. It is brought in by Sir George Jenkinson, Mr. Stavely Hill, and Mr. Wren Hoskins.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte intends, it is said, to reside in Brussels. He has a house in the Avenue Louise, where preparations are going on to receive him and his family.

The rumour is again revived that the Speaker means to retire, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Cardwell, who in his turn will, it is said, be replaced by Lord Northbrook, now Under Secretary.

The O'Donoghue, in a letter to the *Mail*, denies that there is a particle of foundation for the report that he is to obtain an appointment from government, and says he hopes to retain the honour of representing Tralee for many years.

General Grey died on Thursday night at his residence in St. James's Palace. The news of his death was forwarded to her Majesty, who has since paid a visit of condolence to Lady Grey.

The riots at Creuzot are not yet over. Assemblages of women and children continued on Friday evening, and stones were thrown at the military patrols. The Procureur-Imperial and the Judge d'Instruction arrived on Saturday.

The New Bishops.—It is expected that the new Bishops of Chichester and St. Asaph will be consecrated on the 1st of May. The Bishop of Chichester will take his seat in the House of Lords as junior prelate, but the Bishop of St. Asaph will be without a seat for the present.

The Chicago papers for some time have been filled with defiant challenges, in advertisements, between rival lock inventors, Sargent and Hall. Sargent being stumped to unlock one of Hall's safes, at length attempted for some hours to pick the lock, but failed, and challenged Hall to unlock it himself. At last accounts Hall was engaged in futile endeavours to unlock his own lock.

The Volunteer Review at Brighton.—The following, amongst other arrangements, have been made for the convenience of Volunteers proceeding to Brighton to take part in the review on Easter Monday. The supply of volunteer tickets, and the train accommodation to be provided by the railway company for this special service, will be regulated by the returns ordered by the War Office. Applications for tickets to Brighton must be made to the general manager of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, London-bridge. Volunteers' tickets will be issued from Friday, the 1st of April, to Friday the 15th proximo. The fares for volunteers from London to Brighton and back will be—First-class, for officers, 3s.; covered carriages, for rank and file, 1s. 6d. The fares for officers' and troopers' horses from London or any country station, to Brighton and back will be 10s. a head; adjutants' horses (one to each battalion) will be conveyed gratis.

Lord Courtenay has issued an address to the electors of East Devon, announcing his resignation.

The Russian Government has decided to admit women to the lectures in the medical department in the University of St. Petersburg. They are also to be allowed to practice as physicians, but not to be admitted to degrees.

The latest foreign scandal is from a German writer, who comes out with a story that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were very unhappy together during their early married life, and that a divorce nearly resulted.

The Queen held a Council, at Windsor, on Friday afternoon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Earl Granville, Lords Kimberley and Sydney, and Mr. Arthur Helps attended. Mr. F. Ronalds was knighted.

The footman Latheauers who murdered his mistress while her paralysed husband was sitting by a helpless spectator of the horrid deed, has been sentenced to death by the Assize Court of the Seine, with no mention made of extenuating circumstances.

"A Startling Rumour."—Under this heading, a Central Press Telegram says: It is stated in Westminster Hall that the Prince of Wales is likely to be again mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in a case in which a Countess is the respondent. The case is said to be one by the Earl of Sefton against the Countess. The *Echo* has been requested by the representatives of the Prince to give this statement an unqualified contradiction.

The Regulation of Mines. — The Mines Regulation Bill has been discussed at a meeting by the miners of Wigan and neighbourhood. There was a general expression of dissatisfaction with the Bill as it stands, and a number of amendments, suggested by the miners' agents, were approved of, and ordered to be substituted to the consideration of the Government.

Serious Railway Accident.—A serious railway accident occurred on Saturday, at Pontrilas, about ten miles from Abergavenny. A coal train for London was running down an incline at a rapid rate, when the axle of a truck near the engine snapped, and the succeeding wagons were thrown off the metals. The rails were torn up a considerable distance, and a number of trucks were smashed and piled across the whole breadth of the line. Some were hurled down an embankment into a brook which runs near. Nine hours elapsed before the line was restored to working order.

Singular Obstacle to an Execution.—The execution of the convict Rutherford, who is under sentence of death for the murder of a gamekeeper named Hight, on the estate at Eriswell of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, is fixed to take place at Bury, St. Edmond's Gaol, on Monday. There are great doubts, however, as to the possibility of executing him, for he possesses a malformation of the neck. He was severely burnt when he was young, and now the chin is connected with his neck by a band of flesh in a straight line. Dr. Macnab, surgeon to the gaol, fears that any attempt to hang the unfortunate man would be attended by prolonged suffering, and might cause a very unpleasant scene. Representations to this effect have been made to the Home Secretary; but no reply has yet been received. Rutherford has made no confession of guilt, but does not deny it. Since his incarceration he has been taught to read, and he reads his Bible attentively. He appears perfectly resigned to his fate.

The Belgian Tropmann. — The Court of Assizes of Mons has finished the trial of Dessous-le-Mousier, the Belgian Tropmann, a sheep grazier, charged with successively murdering and burying three brothers, named Thiron, cattle dealers, who had to call on him in the course of their business and also with poisoning his wife and father-in-law, and with robbery and forgery. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty on all the counts with the exception of that of causing the death of the wife's father, and the Court condemned the accused to be executed at Mons. The sentence was received by the public with loud applause and cries of "Bravo," the prisoner remaining unmoved. The crowd outside also attacked the van as he was being removed, with the intention of dragging him out and tearing him to pieces, but the police succeeded in keeping the mob back, and the driver, whipping up his horses, got off with the condemned, who was pursued with cries of execration.

A "Strange Story" Indeed.—A sensation story *pur et simple* comes from Boston (Massachusetts). A girl had set her heart on going to a public ball with a certain gentleman designated "J." Her parents objected; but the infatuated girl said if she could not go with "J." she would "accept the company of the devil, should he offer to attend her." One would imagine, from what followed, that the "Gentleman in Black" had resolved to favour her with his company. The girl, as she supposed, met "J." He was her partner in the first dance, but afterwards disappeared until supper time, then suddenly presenting himself, with rather frivolous excuses for his absence, and inviting her down to the supper room. Offended by his neglect, she said she would return home at once, and he attended her thither:

> Very little was said by either party until they had nearly reached the house, when "J." informed his companion that he was not going in; and presenting her with a beautiful pearl-handled penknife, and asking her when she used it to think of him, he suddenly left her. The girl, on telling her mother all that had passed, was astounded at learning that "J." had not been out of the house since early nightfall, and went to bed before the hour at which the ball began. The girl refused to believe it, but after some discussion her mother took her to "J.'s" room, and there he was seen calmly and profoundly sleeping. Nothing more could be said, and the daughter retired for the night. A strange sound shortly afterwards brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball.

She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she was overwhelmed by horrible suspicions as to who it was that, personating "J.," became her partner. The *Boston Post* declares that these statements are all strictly true, and can be vouched for by the very best authority.

Colonel Elphinstone, the promoter of the church ornament suit against Mr. Purchas, is dead. His death puts an end to the appeal now pending before the Privy Council from Sir R. Phillimore's judgment in the Arches' Court.

The Austrian Government has just lowered the charges for telegrams in the empire. In future the charge for a telegram of twenty words is to be forty kreutzers (9d.) for a distance of forty-eight English miles, and sixty kreutzers (1s. 2d.) for greater distances.

Joseph Bignell, aged 19, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by throwing himself in front of a passing train near Durham Railway Station. He had absconded from his father's house, in Croydon, in December last, with a large sum of money, and was warned not to return.

Easter Term.—As Easter Term commences this year on Good Friday, the Common Law offices will not re-open after Thursday, the 14th of April, until the following Wednesday morning, and, in consequence of the Term falling in Easter, three days will be added to the Term.

The Lord Chancellor has given judgment in the Wicklow Peerage case. He decided that Charles Francis Arnold Howard had established his claim to the earldom; and that the infant petitioner, on whose behalf Mrs. Howard claimed, had failed to do so.

It is understood that Mr. Disraeli intends to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Easter vacation to pay a visit to Perth, where he is expected to be present at a banquet, to be given on the 22nd instant, to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, who for many years represented the county in Parliament.

The Threatened Strike in Wales.—A mass meeting of the miners of South Wales has been held at Cardiff, at which it was resolved that the proposed strike be postponed for a month, and that if the proprietors do not then show a disposition to yield, the men would cease to work on the 1st of May.

The Malt Tax.—Duty to the amount of £5,996,510 was paid last year in England, on 44,211,245 bushels of malt. In Scotland £312,100 was paid, on 2,309,142 bushels; and in Ireland £390,311 on 2,879,875 bushels. The import of barley into the United Kingdom was 2,255,025 quarters.

It appears from a parliamentary return just published that London breweries in the year ending September 30, 1869, consumed 20,939,791 lbs. of sugar. English breweries in the provinces took 18,194,301 lbs. Those in Scotland consumed 625,529 lbs.; and those in Ireland, 2,221,62lbs. Total, 41,980,949 lbs.

Socialist Movements in Paris. — Printed bills, which are described as two feet long and fifteen inches high, were found placarded in Paris a few nights ago, announcing that if the Government, by the 10th of this month, had not dismissed the army, reduced taxation, and suppressed the *octrois*, no more money would be paid to the State, and a general strike would be proclaimed in Paris and throughout France. Investigations have been commenced with the view of discovering the authors of this document.

A Yorkshire Tragedy.—A shocking affair has occurred on the banks of the Rye, near Rybon, a few miles north of Malton. A policeman met two men on the river side, who on his approach threw some things (thought to be skeleton keys) into the river. The men refused to say what they had disposed of, and the policeman attempted to make both men prisoners. A conflict ensued, the policeman being badly hurt. A farmer was making to the place to aid the policeman, but seeing him approaching, the two men ran away. An old tree overhung the river, and by means of this they tried to get across to the Malton side. The tree gave way, and both men fell into the river and were drowned. The deceased men are two of a gang of farm-house thieves who have infested Ryedale for more than two years, giving the farmers great trouble, generally using skeleton keys. The bodies were recovered on Thursday, and they were then recognised as two of the noted gang, one being known as George Wright and the other as "Belfast Nipper." Both were "wanted."

The Prince of Wales on International Exhibitions.—At a meeting on Thursday at the Society of Arts House, London, to make arrangements for the holding of annual International Exhibitions, the Prince of Wales, who presided, said: For the purpose of causing the best possible representation in 1871 of the various materials and apparatus used in teaching, and exhibiting as far as practicable the results of the many systems of instruction which are practised in this country, and the other nations of the world.

> Under the first class we find such objects as affect the sanitary condition of schools, the desks and stools used, maps and globes, books, pictures, scientific diagrams, objects of natural history, and the like. Under the second-class will be shown illustrations of modes of teaching drawing, reading, writing, music, gymnastics, and the interesting work of educating those whom nature has deprived of sight, speech, and hearing, with the successful results of such modes. In this exhibition of education, foreigners, as well as British subjects, will take their share, and I am happy to say that London has already applied for permission to exhibit a full-sized model of one of its parish schools. The duty of this committee is to see that such work as I have sketched out, shall be completely accomplished: that exhibitors shall come forward and offer their productions, that the best only shall be solicited for exhibition, and that discussion on systems of instruction shall be properly organised. I indulge a sanguine hope that the labour of this committee will teach many lessons which will lead to the improvement of the quality of primary education, and to the extension of that secondary instruction in science and art, so much needed for the industrial progress of this country, a necessity proved at the Exhibition of 1851 (originated and conducted by my illustrious father), and confirmed again in 1862, and at Paris in 1867, where our own artisans showed by their remarkable reports how strong were their convictions on this point.

A resolution was passed, on the motion of Sir John Pakington, seconded by Professor Willis, approving of the objects set forth in the President's speech, and sub-committees were appointed to carry out the project.

"I was suffering greatly a few weeks ago from severe pains about the kidneys, and excessive weakness in the back, accompanied with nauseous sickness, confined to my bed, when a friend, who had long known and experienced great benefit from the use of Peerry Davis's Pain Killer, brought me a bottle, which I used with the most gratifying results.—A. Shirreffs, Woodside, Aberdeen, *Oct.* 24, 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son."

"GOOD NEWS FROM HOME."

To the Editor *of the* Illustrated Midland News.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1870.

Sir,—But for the kindness of a friend in Birmingham who sends me the *Illustrated Midland News* regularly, your subscription list would be increased by one—the writer could not do without it. The cuts are so graphic, the news, and other items, are so readable and interesting, that one would think even a resident native of the Midlands could not be induced to dispense with it. How much more highly prized by us away from home! (for "Home, sweet Home" England always is to an Englishman, however family ties may bind him elsewhere.)

There is a trait, or deficiency, in the American character (which may be acquired, but which is never natural in an Englishman); it cannot be called a want of love of country, for he is just as quick to sing "This is my own, my native land," as anyone born in another country under like circumstances; but he seems to have a lack of veneration for the locality—Home.

We will say he is born in a good comfortable farm-house in the Middle States, or the western part of the Eastern States, gets what solid learning he can at the district school, and perhaps is polished off at an institution of more pretensions in the neighbouring town, gets married and settles down in the old homestead, burys a child or two in the family burying ground on the farm, and brings up three or four more and marries them off, and then, when an Englishman's mind would be full of fond memories of the times that have passed under the old roof, and is looking forward to a few quiet years by the side of the hearth, around which cluster many sacred associations to leave which would break his heart; about this time our old American friend hears of a place in Kansas, or somewhere else on the outside of comfort and civilization—an immense tract which can be bought for less than he can get for the two hundred odd acres he has lived on all his life—and the next spring or autumn the tottering old man may be seen driving a covered emigrant wagon Westward, the only regret he seems to have is that it is too far to drive the brindle cow, and that she had to be sold for less than she was worth.

Few Americans of that class are of a different disposition. Few Englishmen are of such a disposition; therefore I doubt not but it will be understood why the *Illustrated Midland News* is so welcome to a Midlander abroad; and why, when one was received by me awhile ago, my blood tingled from head to foot as a picture was disclosed which was *the very place itself* where I used to dawdle on my way to school years ago; there was the same pole across the brook I used to paddle barefooted in, and two boys up in a tree, one of which might have been me had the picture been taken eighteen years ago—not so long ago either, only eighteen years—yet a moisture of the eye was the tribute to your illustrated undertaking contributed while looking at the picture by

Era.

Worcester has refused to adopt the Free Libraries Act.

A Good Cry Wanted.—It has been remarked that it would be of great service if some one would invent a good resonant cry which should be generally understood to mean *urgency*. The words "fire," "murder," "thieves," &c., convey such impression, but are often curiously inappropriate. It is related of the late Mr. Charles Sheridan that in attempting to land from a steamer one dark night he fell into the water, and escaped with some difficulty from his perilous position. "What did you do?" asked a friend, to whom the accident was narrated. "Why, what do you think?" answered his niece; "Instead of screaming 'murder!' or 'fire!' as any one of sense would have done under the circumstances, he only swam and called 'boat!' Of course no one went to his assistance!"

The Story of Genevieve of Brabant.—The beauteous and pious Genevieve became the wife of the Count Palatine Siffroi, who was obliged to depart for the wars soon after the marriage. Golo, the steward, under whose protection she had been left, not succeeding in corrupting her virtue, accused her of adultery. His accusation being strengthened by that of a sorceress, Siffroi deputed two of his followers to take her and her child into the forest, and kill them. They, however, contented themselves with abandoning them, and presented the tongue of a hound as that of the lady to her incensed husband. A wolf brought a skin to cover the child, and he was suckled by a hind, who supplied the office of the poor mother, exhausted by the hardships of her new state. The sorceress being about to be burned some seven years later, revealed the innocence of Genevieve, and the heart-sore husband inflicted deserved punishment on Golo. Ignorant of the preservation of his wife and son, and following the chase, he was led a long distance by a hind, which at last took refuge in the cavern that had served for shelter to his innocent wife and his child. He there saw a woman crouched behind a rock, covered by her long luxuriant hair alone. At her request he threw her his cloak, and requested to know her history. She had need but of few words to convince him that his beloved countess was before him. She was soon clasped to his breast, and her savage life brought to a close. After her death Siffroi, while again engaged in the chase, was conducted to the same cavern by deer and dogs. He understood the circumstance in a providential light, and he and his son ended their days as hermits, first building a magnificent church on the spot, and laying the sainted countess therein in a rich shrine.

Rosseters' Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

IMPORTANT TO LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY. —The "Album of Fashion" for April contains early spring novelties from the *magazins de Paris*. It has no rival for novelty and excellence in France or England, is entirely devoted to the question of Fashion, and is a handsome magazine for a lady's use. A pattern of the new "Reveil" jacket is presented with the April number, and cheap art patterns are supplied of the designs, illustrated. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d., Mrs. C. E. Brown, 17, Westbourne Grove, London, W. Show Rooms for paper patterns. Price Lists on application. [707

WHEN THE WIND BLEW OUT TO SEA!

Full merrily sail'd our whaler fleet
  When the wind blew out to sea;
And many a one came forth to greet
  Each good ship's company.

For there was the Dove and the Good Intent
  (How the wind blew out to sea!)
And the Polly o' Sleights with her bran-new sails;
  But the Mary Jane for me!

Oh, Captain Thwaites of the Mary Jane,
  When the wind blew out to sea,
Full many a time his ship had sail'd,
  Full many a time had he.

He has Jack of Grosmont and Tom o' the staith,
  (How the wind blew out to sea!)
And Handsome Jim from the Hayburn Wyke;
  But 'twas Robin Hood Will for me.

My Willy he kiss'd me before them all,
  When the wind blew out to sea;
My Willy he stood the last on deck
  A-waving his cap to me.

So off they sail'd out over the main,
  While the wind blew out to sea;
Till the ice was all under their beamed bows,
  And the ice drove under their lee.

The months they went and the months they came,
  And the wind blew hard at sea;
And many a time in the stormy nights
  My mammy she wept with me.

But when the harvest moon came round,
  And the wind blew in from sea,
'Twas merrily came our whaler fleet
  All home from the north country.

The folk they call'd and the folk they ran,
  And the wind blew in from sea;
From the thick of the town to the lighthouse tower,
  'Twas throng as throng could be.

I saw them atop of the old church stairs,
  When the wind blew in from sea;
And the waves danced under their beamed bows,
  And the foam flew under their lee.

I saw them at foot of the old church stairs,
  When the wind blew in from sea;
And the foremost ship of our whaler fleet
  Was rounding the lighthouse quay.

Oh there's the Dove and the Good Intent,
  (Still the wind blows in from sea),
And the red red sails of the Polly o' Sleights—
  Her men are plain to see.

Now every each hath pass'd the bar,
  And the wind blows in from sea;
And every each in harbour lies,
  Right up against the quay.

But where, oh where, is the Mary Jane,
  Now the wind blows in from sea?
There's many a lad hath clipt his lass,
  And when doth my lad clip me?

"Oh tell me where is the Mary Jane,
  For the wind blows in from sea?"
"The Mary Jane went down by her head
  With all her company!"

Now take me home to my mammy so dear,
  Though the wind blows in from sea;
There's never a billow rolls over my lad,
  But I wish it roll'd over me!

And take me home, for I care not now
  If the wind blows in from sea;
My Willy he lies in the deeps of the dead,
  But his heart lives on in me.

ARTHUR J. MUNBY.

DAME ELEANOR.

Dame Eleanor waits by the tallest tree,
  In the avenue down from the hall;
Dame Eleanor hears the surge of the sea,
  She watches the red leaves fall.

A stealthy step on the moonlit turf—
  A clinging of lips and hands:
"My bark is biding beyond the surf
  To bear us to warmer lands:

Bring gold, bring gems, and flee from the bower
  Of the lord thou lovest no more;
My lady is all too fair a flower
  To bloom on this barren shore!"

Sir Harold has track'd his traitress wife,
  "Draw, thief! draw, coward!" he cries:
The defter Spaniard flashes his knife;
  Sir Harold, he falls, and dies.

The morning breeze flings the red leaves down
  On a pool of curdling gore:
The morning breeze a bark has blown
  Away from the Cornish shore.

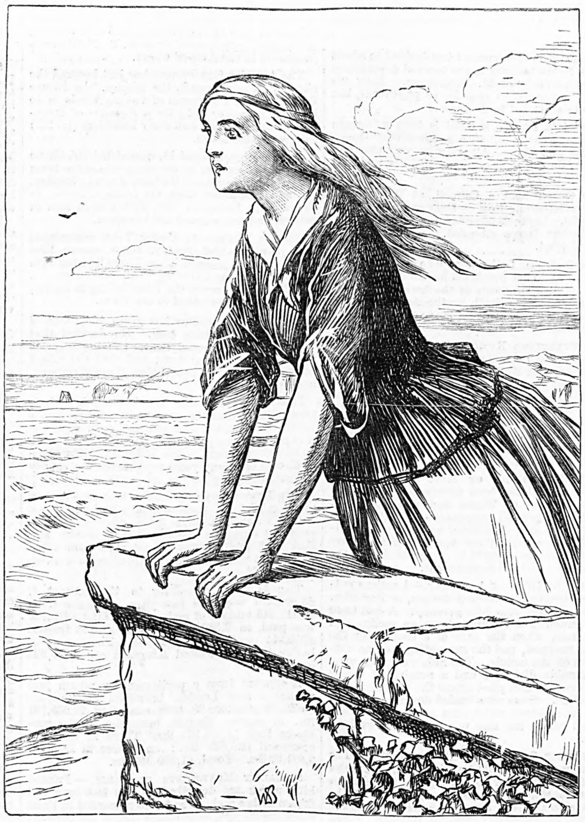
A stone knight prays in the church of Penrost,
  And his 'scutcheon is blazing above,
And a Latin legend tells how he lost
  At once his life and his love.

The Knight had pray'd and the 'scutcheon had shone
  For half a score of years,
When a white-haired woman was found at the stone,
  And the feet were wetted with tears.

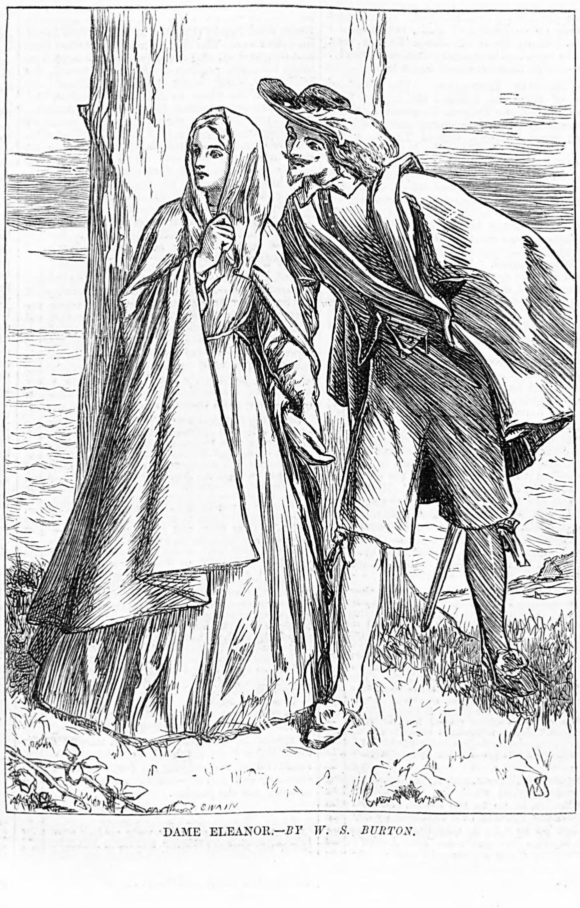
The woman was worn and wan—the mark
  Of a blow defaced her cheek;
Her clenched right hand was icy and stark;
  She did not move nor speak.

They lifted her up; by the marble knight
  They laid her—dead with grief;
They open'd her hand—it was grasping tight
  The dust of an autumn leaf.

B. J.



WHEN THE WIND BLEW OUT TO SEA!—*BY W. S. BURTON.*



DAME ELEANOR.—*BY W. S. BURTON.*

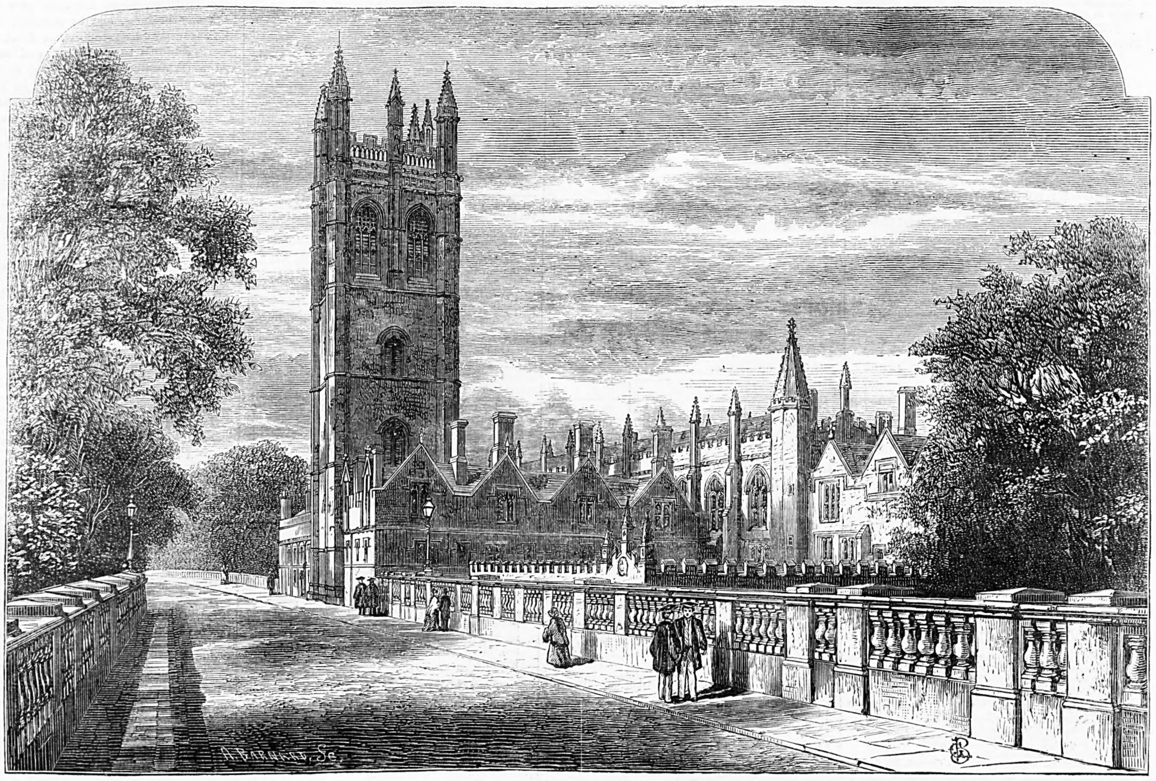
A NARROW ESCAPE.

The circumstances which caused the death of Elizabeth Deakin were enquired into on Friday, at the Town Hall, Sutton Coldfield, by the Rev. E. H. Kittoe, Warden and Coroner. The deceased was the wife of the landlord of the Swan public-house, at Sutton. On the 20th of March, two persons, who were at Deakin's house, heard a blow, followed by a remark from Deakin, "That's the way to serve you." Deakin told the witnesses that his wife had fallen down. He complained of his wife's intemperate habits, and soon afterwards left the house, when deceased went into the tap-room, and said, "Look what a blow he has given me on the face." Her face was much swollen. They told her what her husband said about her, and she declared it was untrue, and that he struck her in the face, and knocked her down. She then appeared to be sober. Deceased left the tap-room at a quarter past three, and was not seen again by the company until after her husband returned at half-past three. Passing from the back to the bar, through the tap-room, he then went down the cellar steps. Shortly afterwards he was heard to say, "What, you are here, are you?" A curious noise as if from the throat was heard by the witnesses. No noise or fall was heard until Deakin went down the cellar. He came up in a hurry, went out, and returned with Police-constable Norris. They went down into the cellar, and carried up the deceased, who was badly injured. Norris, hearing the deceased make the noise in her throat described by the men in the house, asked if she had been in the habit of doing it. Deakin replied that she did it when she was in that state—drunk. A youth, sixteen years of age, son of deceased and step-son of Deakin, her second husband, deposed that he was in the kitchen with them on the Sunday named. His step-father did not strike his mother at all. While she was doing some work there she fell down, he believed because she was tipsy, and for no other reason. She was given to drinking, and sometimes tumbled about and injured herself. His step-father was not in the habit of beating deceased. Witness afterwards went out for a walk, and going back about five he met his step-father, who said, "Your mother has fallen down the cellar steps." Mr. J. T. Smith, surgeon, saw deceased shortly afterwards. She was bruised on the groin, and one rib was fractured. In his judgment such injuries would be more likely to result from a fall down cellar steps than from personal violence. On several occasions he had been called to see deceased when she was intoxicated. He had no doubt that extravasation of blood on the brain was the cause of death. A witness named Birkenhead swore that he saw deceased's husband kick her, and heard him say, "I wish you were dead now." Deceased complained that her husband had used her scandalously. A policeman once saw her lying on the ground outside the house, intoxicated, and Deakin refused to help to get her in, saying that was the best place for her. Deakin had also complained of his wife's drinking habits. Two women, who had seen deceased during her illness, were called, and swore that she had stated to them while apparently conscious, that she fell down the cellar. The Coroner having summed up, the Jury deliberated for a long time, and ultimately returned the following verdict—"That deceased died from wounds and bruises, but how they were inflicted there was not sufficient evidence to show." The Coroner informed Deakin that he was under the deep censure of the Jury for his gross ill-treatment to the deceased, and that he had very narrowly escaped from a verdict of wilful murder or manslaughter. Upon leaving the hall Deakin was rather roughly handled by an indignant crowd assembled outside.

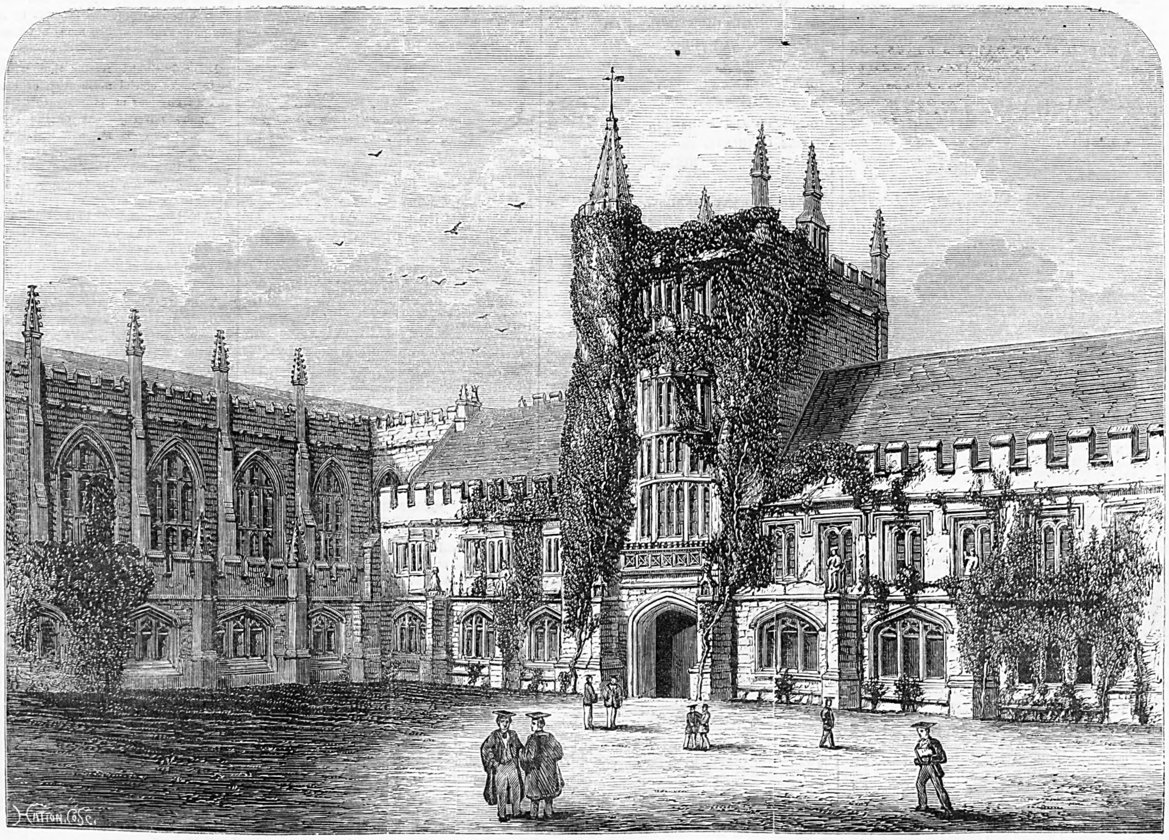
In one day last week Lord Penzance granted decrees *nisi* for the dissolution of fifteen marriages. In thirteen cases out of the fifteen the husbands were the guilty parties.

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly revenue return to 31st March, 1870, which has been issued, shows a total revenue of £75,434,252, as against £72,591,991 last year. The net increase for the year is £2,842,261. There is a decrease under customs of £895,000, and under miscellaneous of £150,739. The increase is thus made up:—Excise, £1,301,000; stamps, £30,000; taxes, £1,006,000; property taxes, £1,426,000; post-office, £10,000; Crown lands, £15,000; and the telegraph service, which is set down under head of increase for £100,000. The next increase for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is £4,718,878. The actual receipts for the year differ from the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the following particulars:—Customs, £131,000 less than estimates; excise, £863,000 increase; stamps, £398,000 increase; property and income, £684,000 increase; post-office, £210,000 decrease; no estimate is formed for the telegraph service; miscellaneous, £205,252 increase.

ILLUMINATING THE HUMAN BODY BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Dr. Milio, a celebrated Russian surgeon, has invented a means of illuminating the interior of the human body with the aid of a concentrated beam of electric light. The ingenious Muscovite (says the *Telegraph*) thus renders the working of the mortal machine, it is said, as perceptible as if we were all made of glass. He has recently demonstrated his idea by placing in his mouth a bullet, which became plainly visible when the face was subjected to the electric beam. The doctor's hope is to use his method for the exploration of musket-ball wounds; and, as he has a further plan of extracting bullets by magnetism, whenever they contain any iron or steel, he intends to petition all belligerent Governments to abjure lead for the future in the manufacture of missiles. The first part of his discovery, however, is the most absorbing. Henceforward, a lady who doubts the sincerity of her lover can have his heart "diascoped" by the doctor's lamp. Persons who have "something the matter with them" can find out what it is by merely turning on the light and medical students need only illuminate themselves to study anatomy "in the life."


A. BARNARD, Sc.

VIEW AT OXFORD: ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—*From a Photograph by Wilson, Leamington.* *(See page 3 of Supplement.)*


J. HATTON, Co. Sc.

VIEW AT OXFORD: CLOISTERED QUADRANGLE, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—*From a Photograph by Wilson, Leamington.* *(See page 3 of Supplement.)*

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS
43, *NEW STREET.*

PARIS MODES FOR THE SPRING.

Just received Special Novelties, containing a splendid variety in French Brilliant Prints, in the finest colours.

POMPADOUR PIQUES, AND CAMBRICS,

Unique in design, perfect in taste, and the finest description of Printing,

Warranted Fast Colours,

The Dress Complete, from One Guinea.

PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.

RICH SATINS, POULT DE SOIES, GROS GRAINES,

In the New Shades.

NEW WALKING DRESSES.

NEW DINNER DRESSES,

Made in all the new French Fabrics.

MRS. HOWE'S NEW DESIGNS IN MANTLES AND JACKETS

In Rich Silk, Velvet, Black and New Coloured Cloths, Waterproof Cloaks, &c.

NOTICE!—The Dress and Mantle Department is under THE ENTIRE SUPERVISION of MRS. HOWE.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS, 43, *NEW STREET,* BIRMINGHAM. [677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,

Has Removed from 65, *New Street, to*

11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,

(Next to the Bank of England),

WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*

Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [434

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY, by R. F. HARVEY, for Piano. "An old melody treated admirably. This piece cannot fail to be much liked."—*Standard.* Sent for 18 stamps.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

ONLY. Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL.—This celebrated song is published in C for contralto, in E flat for tenor or soprano, and for piano by Brinley Richards. Sent for 24 stamps each.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

LIFE IS LIKE A GAME OF CRICKET.—New Song by FRANK HALL. Cannot fail to be a great favourite. Excellent Words and Melody. Chorus—

So keep your arm and eye both steady,
Watch your chances one by one,
To score a point be always ready,
Yet be careful ere you run.

Sent for Eighteen Stamps. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

POPULAR SONG. — CROQUET. — Editions for Ladies and Gentlemen, both Illustrated. Chorus—

Then it's croquet, croquet, a jolly game to play;
At croquet, croquet, we pass time away;
In garden or on green, there never yet has been
Such an awful jolly game as croquet.

Sent for Eighteen Stamps. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street. [647

ROBERT COCKS AND CO'S *NEW MUSIC.*

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S FAVOURITE SONGS.

Tell him I love him yet.
Long, long ago.
The Mother's Visit.
The Northern Star.
O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove.

Each free by post for 19 stamps.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S SONGS FOR CHILDREN.

No. 1. Rain Drops Patter.	No. 5. The Burial of the Linnet.
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No. 4. Going to School.	

"His 'Songs for Children' are charmingly simple and fresh, and have made him a name in many a 'happy home.'"—Vide the *Globe.* Free by post for 19 stamps each.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S SONGS for our LITTLE ONES.

No. 1. Robin! Robin!	No. 4. Papa, I am weary.
No. 2. A Child's Fancy.	No. 5. High and Low.
No. 3. New Year's Carol.	No. 6. Naughty Tom.

Each free by post for 19 stamps.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S AMUSING COMIC SONGS of the DAY.

I Really am so Sleepy.	I'll not try it again.
Put it Down to Me.	Medicine Jack.
Bobbie! Bobbie	B. R. A. G. (A Lady's Song).
Not so Bad for Me.	

These songs may be sung in any drawing-room. Post free for 19 stamps each.

"Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty is getting quite a reputation for his comic songs, and deservedly so. They possess far more real humour than the popular songs of the music halls, and we need hardly say are far above them in every respect. Mr. Gatty's words are funny without being vulgar, and there is not one of his songs but what has a hearty and legitimate laugh in it. 'I Really am so Sleepy' is a very simple melody, set to clever racy words, and will sure to be a favourite amongst those who enjoy an honest comic ballad."—Vide *Illustrated Midland News,* Jan. 8.

GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE, a CATALOGUE of all Mr. GEO. F. WEST'S PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Just issued, the Fifth Edition of his QUESTIONS on the THEORY of MUSIC. Free by post for 13 stamps. London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicsellers. [719

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.

A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*). [654

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,

which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.

TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

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BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN,	£5		0
CHAINS, PRINCESS,	£2		0
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CHAINS, CURB,	£4		0
CHAINS, CABLE,	£5		0
EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN,	£1		10
EARRINGS, SAXON,	£2		5
EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN,	£3		5
EARRINGS, NINEVEH,	£4		10
LOCKETS, ENGRAVED,	£1		0
LOCKETS, CORDED,	£2		10
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BROOCHES with TURQUOISE	£5	to	£30
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BROOCHES with CARBUNCLES	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with PEARLS	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with RUBIES	£20	to	£100
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NOTICES.

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M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

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TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC.

Before we went to press with our last pages of the paper our orders for "The Fisherman's Pride" had reached nearly 20,000 copies. Although we have given so lengthy a notice of this publication many large orders are coming in at the last moment. It is just possible that we may not be able to supply all the demand at once; but the picture is being reprinted, and we hope next week to be enabled to fix a date for the second edition, should the first exceed our issue so largely as at present seems likely. Should our first number be sold out entirely, the reprint will be on sale apart from the paper at 1s. each, with the usual discount allowed to the trade.

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ERRATUM.—Owing to a misplacement in the manuscript, our correspondent, at page 510, was made to assert that the Duchess of Manchester "has no family." The expression referred to the Dowager Duchess. The Duchess has several children, and her eldest son, Viscount Mandeville, is in his 17th year.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 9, 1870.

ON Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make his financial statement. There are the customary speculations afloat as to the nature of the Budget. The *Newcastle Chronicle,* in a paragraph which has a quasi-official flavour, says Mr. Lowe will show a surplus of nearly five millions. For reasons he will adduce, he will keep upwards of one million in hand, and nibble at taxation with the balance. Possibly, he will take one penny off the income tax. The sugar duties will be reduced in some cases and equalised in others. The tea and coffee duties will not be touched. Brewers' licenses will undergo a change: also stamps on newspapers. Some plan will be introduced to satisfy the agriculturists on the score of feeding cattle. Very likely farmers will be allowed to "sprout" or steep their own barley. These are the main features of the Budget, but there will be minor details.

STILL no news of the City of Boston. But there is a scintilla of hope even yet. Vice-Admiral Belcher comes forward with the theory that if the City of Boston stood south-easterly, and fell into the horse latitudes, where few ships care to go or have any business, and be disabled, she may, like a transport he recollects, be detained there from a hundred to a hundred and fifty days, and would eventually find her way by the trade winds into some port in Florida or the West Indies. Let us trust that it may be as the Admiral hopefully puts it, and that we may yet hear of the safe arrival of the ship and her living freight.

Apropos of the supposed loss of the City of Boston, the *New York Times* gives a list of disasters at sea, from which we gather that total loss of ocean steamers with all on board is a very rare disaster:—

> The President, which left New York on March 11, 1841, having among her passengers Tyrone Power, the comedian, a son of the Duke of Richmond, and other noted persons, is in this dismal catalogue, and so is the City of Glasgow, lost in 1854, and the Pacific, in 1856; but it might be difficult to name any other vessels of similar character that have so vanished and "left not a rack behind." Consequently, the chances would seem to be that, as in the cases of the troopship Birkenhead and the packets St. George, Central America, Sarah Sands, Austria, Anglo-Saxon, and London, a greater or less number of the passengers of the now missing craft may have been saved. Such, it will be remembered, was also the fact as regards the Lady Elgin, sunk by collision on Lake Michigan, September 8, 1860. Of her 385 passengers, 287 perished, among whom were Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., the founder of the *Illustrated London News,* and his son. Of the passengers and crew of the Hungarian, on the other hand, which was wrecked off Simon's Bay, South Africa, February 26, 1852, there were lost 454 and saved 184. The St. George, which was bound from Liverpool to New York, and was destroyed by fire at sea, December 24, 1852, lost 51, while 70 were rescued and taken to Havre by the American ship Orlando. The Central America, which foundered on her way from Havannah to New York, September 12, 1857, carried 579 persons, of whom only 152 were saved. Of the 538 on board the Austria, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic, September 13, 1858, but 67 survived. The Sarah Sands, which sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta in August, 1857, took fire in November, and afterwards experienced a tremendous gale, carried all on board safely into port. The Anglo-Saxon, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race during a dense fog, April 27, 1863, lost 237 out of 446 individuals. The London, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, January 11, 1866, on the passage from England to Melbourne, lost 220 lives, among whom were Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University of Sydney, and Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian.

There are two recorded instances of a single survivor being left to tell the tale of the wreck—the cases of the Dalhousie, wrecked on October 19, 1853, off Beachy Head; and the Dunbar, wrecked August 20, 1857, off Sydney. In the latter instance the survivor was thrown by a gigantic wave into a tiny aperture high up in the face of a precipice—the chance of such a thing occurring being about the same as that of throwing a pea into a nail-hole in the side of a wall—where he lay insensible for many hours, but was finally discovered and saved by a daring fellow who caused himself to be let down from the top of the acclivity by ropes. The incident has been turned to practical account by more than one play-wright, and by many novelists.

IT is only right to remind those whose duty it is to make official notification of bankruptcies and assignations of property to creditors, that the mere advertisement of the fact in the *London Gazette* is not sufficient. The notice must appear in a local paper. Here is an illustration in point:—In a case tried at the last Liverpool Assizes, the assignees of a bankrupt failed to recover a sum of money that had been paid by the defendants to the bankrupt after the adjudication had taken place. The notice of assignment appeared only in the *London Gazette,* and this was held to be insufficient publication.

THE time when electric telegraphy was not is scarcely remembered by the rising generation. Yet five-and-twenty years ago the circumstance of Prince Albert's arrival in this country, after visiting Germany, being telegraphed to the Queen was a feat deemed worthy of special mention in the *Times,* where it was read with amazement by those who had imagined the Millenium was come when they were enabled to send a letter from from John O'Groats to the Land's-End for a penny. The medium of communication on the occasion referred to, and reported in the *Times* on April 15, 1844, was the "galvanic telegraph" on the Great Western Railway. Within one minute (says the account before us, which the *London Mirror* has disinterred) of the arrival of his Royal Highness at the Paddington terminus, the information had reached Slough; at which station a special messenger, mounted upon one of the fleetest horses in the Royal stables, was stationed, by command of the Queen, and who proceeded with the gratifying intelligence to the Castle, where he arrived in eight minutes and a half from the time of his leaving Slough. Thus the news of the Prince Consort's return to England reached her Majesty and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians in less than ten minutes after his Royal Highness had arrived at Paddington, and forty minutes before the Prince had reached the Royal residence at Windsor. The telegraph first assisted the law on the 1st of January, 1845, when the murderer Tawell was captured by the wire being put into operation. In the following month its value was again shown by the transmission of the Queen's Speech from London to Portsmouth. Then, telegraphy was a luxury that only the rich could or would afford; now, by the expenditure of a florin, you can telegraph from Birmingham to Edinburgh, and have an answer to your message in less than half-an-hour!

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The *Observer* understands that the report of Mr. Bright's intention to resign the presidency of the Board of Trade is premature, if not altogether unfounded. The health of the right hon. gentleman is improving.

The Rev. Brewin Grant was admitted into the communion of the Church of England at St. Luke's, Sheffield, on Sunday. A short confession of faith by Mr. Grant was read to the congregation by the clergyman.

It is stated that the living of Dudley has been offered to, and accepted by, the Hon. and Rev. Adelbert Anson, the recently-appointed Vicar of Sedgley, and a younger brother of the Earl of Lichfield.

Newark Election.—The nomination was on Thursday, the polling on Friday. The candidates were Mr. Bristowe and Sir George Grey (Liberals), and Mr. Sergeant Sleigh (Conservative). The population of Newark is 11,515; the registered electors number 1,803. At the close of the poll the figures were—Bristowe, 827; Sleigh, 653. Sir George Grey retired.

The Pew Question at Leamington.—The Leamington pew question engaged the attention of the Consistory Court on Tuesday. The Chancellor of the Diocese (Mr. P. H. Pepys) presided, and the Vicar of Leamington (the Rev. J. Craig), appeared in person. After the Court had been engaged some time, the proceedings were adjourned to the 5th of May next, when the question will again be considered.

Formation of a Greek Church at Wolverhampton.—On Saturday, the first public act in connection with the recently-established Greek Church at Wolverhampton was celebrated by planting, on the easternmost gable of the chapel recently purchased, the triple or patriarchal cross, with recumbent crescent and stay-chains, after the Eastern manner. As at present proposed, the Greek Church will be opened on the festival of its patron, the Prophet Elias, Monday, August 1st, the services commencing on the evening previous (Sunday, July 31st), after the ancient manner.

The Nailers' Dispute at Dudley.—At a meeting of nail forgers at Dudley, on Thursday night, it was unanimously agreed that "Mrs. E. Tinsley's workpeople, at the Kate's Hill warehouse, shall be supported (on strike) until she agrees to pay the nett list price of September 15th, 1869, and that any other house deviating from the said list will be dealt with accordingly." The meeting also resolved, that if the nailers until recently in the employ of Mrs. Tinsley would attend at the house they should be paid the money subscribed for their support.

Great Fire at Nottingham.—At half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in an extensive block of buildings in St. Mary's Gate, Nottingham. The flames spread with great rapidity, and completely gutted the greater portion of the rooms, which contained a quantity of valuable stock, composed chiefly of lace and lace falls. The damage is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000, which is chiefly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in a department of Messrs. Adams' warehouse.

Lord Dudley and the Restoration of Worcester Cathedral.—In a second letter on the subject of his offer of £10,000 towards the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, Lord Dudley suggests that the county and the city of Worcester should each make themselves responsible for £5,000 each, to which he will add a third £5,000—with only this condition, that if this arrangement were not carried out the opposition to the acceptance of his lordship's previous offer should not be pressed. His lordship further proposes that if this offer, with the condition, is accepted, he will give £5,000 to the widows' and orphans' fund, on behalf of which the festival is held.

Sad Affair at Burton-on-Trent.—A melancholy fatality is reported from Burton. On Friday morning James Meakin, a labourer, of Repton, went to Burton with horses and a wagon for grain. He was accompanied on his journey by a young woman, to whom he was engaged to be married, and a companion. The two latter found their way to the Royal Oak Inn, while Meakin was attending to his master's business. He afterwards joined them there, and, substituting a black coat for his slop, marched his intended to the parish church, and was married in due form. Meakin afterwards parted from them to fulfil his business engagements, his newly-wedded wife and companion calling at the Roebuck Vaults, Horninglow Street, to await his return for home. Two glasses of gin were ordered, but before that was supplied, Mrs. Meakin had suddenly fallen to the floor and expired. Mr. Hooper, assistant to Mr. Mason, was called in, and he ascertained that death resulted from natural causes.

Champion Bicycle Contest at Birmingham.—There was an unusually large gathering on Saturday at Aston Cross Grounds to witness bicyle contests by the principal velocipedists in the kingdom. Messrs. Wager and Tom Cooper offered a handsome silver cup, value 20 guineas, and £5 to the winning man, £3 for 2nd prize, and £3 for 3rd, to be contested for April 2nd and 4th. In response thereto ten accepted, the conditions—which were to run two in a heat—one mile, or six laps of the grounds, including a portion of the new 200 yards' course, and 68 yards, diameter of wheel unrestricted. Seven faced the starter—the absentees being Professor Brown and H. Johnson (London), and J. Cooper (Manchester). The first heat resulted as follows: J. Shelton, Wolverhampton, 36in. wheel, blue and white, 1st; G. Tolman, Wolverhampton, 36in., blue and gold, 2nd. The second heat was won by A. Forder (Wolverhampton); D. Dixon (Manchester) being second. The third heat was an exciting one. J. H. Palmer (Aston) got the best of the start, but he was overtaken by J. Prince (Derby), who won by half a yard, in 4 min. 29½ secs. The fourth heat was walked over by G. Hillman (Coventry), in the absence of J. Cooper. The second race was won by Shelton, who beat Tolman by about 20 yards, the latter pulling up. Time, 4 min. 47½ secs. On Monday the contest was resumed. The winners were Prince (who took the cup and £5), Shelton (£3), and Forder (£2).

The Norton Hammar Grinding Wheel, Sheffield, was entered on Thursday night, and six wheel bands destroyed. The workmen have recently left the Society of the Grinders' Union, and the outrage is supposed to be a trade affair.

We have already stated that Mr. C. Seeley, jun., M.P., has entered into negotiation for the Clifton Collieries; and we now understand that, in the event of his making arrangements for the lesseeship of the pits, he will also stipulate for his residence at Clifton Hall.—*Notts. Daily Express.*

The First King's Own Stafford Regiment of Militia is ordered to assemble at Lichfield on Monday, the 2nd of May, for twenty-seven days' training and exercise. The volunteers enrolled as recruits since the last training will attend at the same place on Monday, the 18th of April, for fourteen days' preliminary drill. This regiment will be furnished with the Snider rifle this year.

Action for Libel by an Electress.—An action was tried at the late Leeds Assizes, in which the plaintiff, named Banks, sued the proprietor of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* for damages for alleged libel. The imputation on which the action was based was that the plaintiff had accepted a bribe of 10s. for the exercise of her vote at a municipal election in November last. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £40.

The Miners' Agent.—At a meeting of the members of the Miners' Association, held at Brierley Hill, on Friday, an investigation was made into charges against William Breakwell of appropriating funds to his own purpose. It was ultimately resolved to take the lenient course of accepting the promise of the discharged agent to refund all the moneys claimed by the following Monday night.

Visit of Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadoor to Cambridge.—Cambridge was visited on Monday by Syed Ahmad Jung Bahadoor, Judge of Benares, together with his son, Syed Mahmood, who was entered as a student of Christ's College. Syed Ahmad has been decorated with the Star of India in recognition of his services to the British Government both in peace and war. The object of his visit to this country is to give his three sons the benefit of an English education.

Oxford University.—The Hall-Houghton Prize has been awarded to Mr. R. Fayrer, B.A., of Trinity College; Canon Hall's (Senior) Greek Testament Prize to Mr. F. J. Jayne, B.A., of Jesus College; and the Junior Prize to Mr. G. Shattock, of St. John's College. The Whitworth Exhibitions have been awarded to Mr. H. H. Johnston, of Balliol College, and Mr. Herbert Tomkinson, of Christ Church.

Proposed New Lifeboat in Lincolnshire.—A meeting has been held at Chapel, a dangerous part of the Lincolnshire coast, for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat there. The National Lifeboat Institution has promised £500 towards the building and equipment of the boat, and a subscription was entered into to defray the remainder of the cost. Dr. Crowther, of Hogsthorpe, was appointed secretary. A crew volunteered their services.

The Birmingham Volunteers.—The new adjutant, Major Tart, who succeeds Adjutant McInnis, on account of the latter gentleman's ill health, was introduced to the battalion at Bingley Hall on Saturday night. Alluding regretfully to the cause of Adjutant McInnis's resignation, Colonel Ratcliff said—

> Mr. McInnis had been with them almost from the first, and they all knew that no one could have devoted himself more earnestly to the interests of the battalion than he had done. His conduct had been that of self-abnegation and desire to promote the welfare of the 1st Warwickshire. That Adjutant McInnis had accomplished the end he sought was evident from the words of the Government Inspector at the last field day, when he stated that he had never drilled a battalion with more pleasure, or found men better conversant with their duties. It was most painful to him (Colonel Ratcliff) to announce his resignation, especially when he thought of the cause which had rendered it necessary—the unfortunate fall from his horse in 1868. From that day to the present he had been a great sufferer, and the medical men stated that it would not be safe for him to mount a horse again. They would lose a distinguished officer; but they would never forget him. With regard to his successor, after much deliberation they had selected Major Tart, whom it was his pleasant duty to introduce. He was an officer of considerable distinction, and he came among them with great knowledge of the service, and a determination to do all in his power to maintain the efficiency of the battalion, and, if possible, to make it the first in the country. (Applause.)

Major Tart, in returning thanks for the reception with which they had greeted his name, said he had known his predecessor for fifteen years, and he hoped he might be as successful as he had been.—Adjutant McInnis expressed his regret at having been compelled to resign. Though he did so he should remain with them to the day of his death, and should do his best to get prizes for them to compete for. (Applause.)

Respite of the Wolverhampton Murderer.—Patrick Jennings, who was to have been executed on Monday at Stafford for the murder of his wife, was reprieved on Sunday morning. The prisoner, no doubt, owes this prolongation of his life to the exertions of the Rev. J. J. Fanning, the R. C. chaplain of the prison, who has made a visit to London in his behalf, and brought to bear all the influence possible, and every circumstance and suggestion which could tell in the prisoner's favour. On the news being communicated to Jennings, he not only did not express any gratitude for his deliverance, but seemed disappointed that his sentence was not to be carried out. He has since his conviction paid very earnest attention to the ministrations of the chaplain, and appeared to be, at the last, so resigned, as to think he should, even if spared, never be so prepared to die as now. Perhaps this feeling was the cause of his indifference on hearing of his respite. In answer to an inquiry by the Rev. Mr. Fanning, who visited him early on Sunday morning, as to how he felt, he said, "Tolerably well; but I have bad news for your reverence—they're not going to hang me after all." On Saturday afternoon the convict's sister and children, with some other relatives, visited him in the condemned cell, for what they and he thought the last time on earth. Almost directly after they had taken farewell his sister, accompanied by another friend or relation, was to be seen at a public-house within three hundred yards of the prison door, drinking and quarrelling, and before eight o'clock the assistance of the police had to be invoked to get them out of the public-house, the women by that time being quite drunk.

It is rumoured in Bristol that a petition will be presented against the return of Mr. Robinson, on the ground of bribery and treating at the test ballot and at the election.

A preliminary meeting of the South Staffordshire iron trade was held at Birmingham on Thursday. Resolutions to make no change in the present price list, which was fixed in November last, on the basis of £8 for common bars, were passed. The general condition of the trade is improved.

A New Post Office for Wolverhampton.—The house in Queen Street, Wolverhampton, lately occupied by Mr. Dehane, has been purchased as a site for a new post office. The present buildings will be removed, and a post office erected, replete with every convenience, necessitated by the increased postal business of the borough.

Fatal Accident near Evesham.—A fatal accident occurred at the village of Offenham, near Evesham, on Saturday. A number of children were at play near to the farmyard of Mr. Hopkins, when a horse and trap were driven out of the yard, and before the children could get out of the way, one of them, named Rose, about three years old, was knocked down by the horse; one of the wheels of the trap passed over his body, causing almost instantaneous death.

Birmingham Amusements.—Although Easter is so close upon us, and managers may be safely presumed to be preparing for the extra amusement we expect at that season, there is plenty of entertainment to suit all tastes in the Midland metropolis. At the Theatre Royal Mr. Barry Sullivan concluded his engagement on Saturday night, to the regret of all lovers of legitimate acting. With a few more such actors as Mr. Sullivan, the English stage would rise like the fabled Phœnix from the discreditable state in which it has too long been suffered to languish. On Monday Mr. Atkins, an old Birmingham favourite, commenced a short engagement. The ever-popular "Green Bushes," indissolubly associated in the minds of all old playgoers with the names of Madame Celeste and Mr. Wright, was produced to give Mr. Atkins another opportunity of displaying his peculiar low-comedy talent as the diverting showman Muster Grinnidge. The cast included Miss Desborough as the Indian girl Miami, Miss Clara Burchell as Geraldine, Miss Clara Thorne as Nelly O'Neill, Mr. Barton as Jack Gong, and Mr. Walter Crosby as Connor O'Kennedy. On Monday next Miss Desborough will make her last appearance, prior to entering upon what we hope will be a successful engagement at the Holborn Theatre, London. The pieces the fair *bénéficiare* has selected for her farewell benefit are "London Assurance" and "Faust and Marguerite."—Mr. Morgan Smith, the coloured tragedian, and the clever Vokes family, have drawn large houses at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Next Monday and Tuesday Mr. J. L. Toole will appear in Mr. Byron's drama "Uncle Dick's Darling," supported by Mr. H. Irving and Miss Pereira. On the 18th inst. Mrs. James Rodgers, Mr. T. C. King, and Miss Bessie King will appear for twelve nights.—The Royal Scotch Diorama at the Exchange Rooms is nightly thronged; the entertainment giving unmixed satisfaction.—Hengler's Circus at Curzon Hall is rendered additionally attractive by the engagement of the wonderful rope-dancer, Mr. J. M. Hengler, and the French equilibrist, M. Alexandrini, as well as by the production of a grand allegorical pageant, entitled "England's Queen; or, the Homage of Nations," in which seventeen horses are introduced.

A Precentor Suspended for Dancing.—A corespondent of the *Inverness Courier* vouches for the following:—An elder, who is also a precentor in a Free Church not fifty miles from Inverness, lately attended the marriage of his eldest son, and in the evening joined the young couple and others in a reel by way of leading off the dance. This having come to the ears of the other elders of the church, they held a conclave, to which David was summoned. He made a full confession, and has been suspended from his office of precentor for three calendar months. David has been an elder and precentor for twenty years. So much the more reason, argued the kirk-session, why he ought to know better than to make merry at his son's marriage!

A New Electro-typographic Machine.—The French have been more speedy than ourselves in putting into operation the modern inventions in telegraphy. Hughes's American machine, which delivers the message in long printed strips, like a tailor's measure, is employed on all the great railway lines in France; and the delicate apparatus of M. Meyer which faithfully transmits autographs, drawings, Oriental characters, or whatever the sender may fancy to trace on the metallic paper, is now used on the Lyons railway. A new electro-typographic machine, the invention of M. Henri Fontaine, a French barrister, is now at work in one of the public offices in Paris. The object of this machine is to print off with economy and rapidity the quantity of short papers required in law courts, public and private offices, or commercial houses, now executed by the longer and more expensive processes of printing or autography. The machine of M. Fontaine, like the electric telegraph, is on the principle of substituting fixed for moveable types, one type only being employed for the same letter; thus dispensing with the ponderous and bulky moveable types of the printer. Steel types, representing the different characters used in printing (capitals, small letters, italics, &c.), and ranged round two horizontal disks, are placed one over the other. Above these is another metallic circle divided into notches corresponding with the type below. By a very simple machinery, as the handle or bar in the centre presses against the notch representing the letter required, an electric shock lowers the type upon a sheet of paper rolled round a cylinder placed beneath, prints the letter, and again returns to its place. The operation is so rapidly performed that a hundred letters may be easily printed in a minute. When completed the paper is transferred to the lithographic stone to be worked off. The great recommendation of M. Fontaine's machine is its great simplicity, the ease and rapidity with which it is worked, its convenient size (about 3 feet by 2), and its moderate cost. The typography is remarkably clear and distinct, from its employment of finely-engraved steel types.—*Academy.*

THE OFFERTORY.

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed a letter to the clergy and churchwardens of Stamford on the subject of the Weekly Offertory. His Lordship says:—"With regard to its religious aspect, I conceive that we may infer the great importance of habitual almsgiving from the fact that our Blessed Lord, in the sermon on the Mount, couples almsgiving with prayer, and thus teaches us to regard the *habit* of almsgiving as not less essential to the Christian life than the habit of prayer. Accordingly, we find in Holy Scripture that the practice of almsgiving was inculcated by the Apostles as one of the duties of the Lord's day (1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2). And this usage is described by the earliest Christian writers, as received in the primitive Church, as a necessary part of Christian worship on that day (see Justin Martyr's first Apology, sect. 67) in the Lord's house. We have no right to deprive the poor of this privilege. There is no way in which these great principles, which Christ and His Apostles have taught us, can be in so effectual a manner applied as in the weekly offertory, on the Lord's day, in the Lord's house. It may not be irrelevant to observe that the weekly offertory is adopted by many Protestant communities at home and abroad; for example, by the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland; and it is, I think, much to be regretted that the Church of England should fall behind the Kirk of Scotland in a custom which tends to exercise Christian faith and love, and which can appeal to Holy Scripture and to Apostolic usage. When, too, we bear in mind that in the offertory the gifts of rich and poor are gathered together and are presented to God by being placed on the Lord's table, and are humbly offered to Him with prayer especially (the prayer for the Church Militant), we cannot doubt that the alms of the faithful are thus rendered especially acceptable to Him. I have only now to add, that in my opinion, wherever the offertory is adopted, it is essential that an account should be kept by the churchwardens of what is gathered every Sunday, and that this account, with that of the expenditure, should be periodically printed and posted on the church door, and also circulated among the parishioners. I will not touch on the question of collections for missionary and other extra-parochial objects, except so far as to say that the system of the offertory might easily be adapted to suit purposes by means of a public notice that a sermon would be preached and the proceeds of the offertory be employed on such a Sunday on behalf of such extra-parochial object."

The Taxes on Wine and Spirits.—The average wine duty in 1821 was 8s. 5d. per gallon; in 1841 it was 5s. 5d. per gallon; in 1859 it was 5s. 2d. per gallon; and now it is 2s. per gallon. But during these successive reductions it was not thought necessary to lower the spirit duties in a similar ratio; for in 1821 the average duty was 10s. 4d. per gallon; in 1841 it was 6s. 2d. per gallon; in 1859 it was 8s. 4d. per gallon; and in 1867 it was 10s. 1d. per gallon.

The Town Garden Greenhouse.—Wherever cats abound those who build greenhouses should give preference to steep roofs. We had at Stoke Newington a flat roofed house, on which the cats used to play Mag's diversions with supreme delight, interrupted only by the occasional accident of a lively Tom falling through. The event was followed by consternation above and destruction below. His affectionate companions saw him, terrified and bewildered, endeavouring to obtain a footing from which to spring back the way he came; and at every struggle smashing the plants and making a row that maddened him and them together. The course finally resolved on by Tom usually was to leap up against the glass, and fall back amongst the plants, until he found means of escape, or died in the effort. Steep roofs are effectual grimalkin checkers, for upon them they cannot obtain a foothold; and to traverse the ridge may be a greater peril than a partnership of rssks with Blondin.—*The Gardener's Chronicle.*

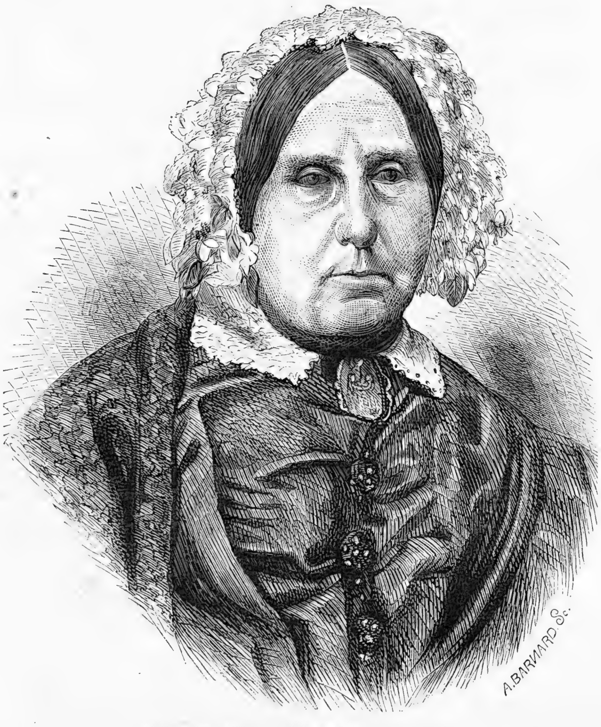
The Junior Member for Bristol Sketched.—A writer in the *Weston Mercury* thus describes Mr. Robinson, the newly-elected member for Bristol, who, in the earlier part of his career, was an assistant in a grocery establishment at Worcester:—"The Bristol election is now a thing of the past,—and the new M.P. for the old city is taking his seat with the best of them—proud as Lucifer—in St. Stephens. Mr. Elisha Robinson, the spare, thin young man I chatted with in the commercial room of the Railway Hotel, some five-and-twenty years ago, M.P. for Bristol! At that time his head was full of patterns for tea-bags—Chinamen with huge tea-pots and grotesque faces. He had just been out in Weston collecting his cash, and soliciting fresh orders. Robinson is well deserving all his honours. He has worked hard for them: and though his ambition is eminently of a social if not a vulgar kind—a mayor's chain, a country house, a handsome carriage, and all the outward show and tinsel of this poor life—it is nevertheless his peculiar happiness and ambition, and why should he not have the full benefit of it all? The same confidence and self-will which, somewhat aided by favourable circumstances, have placed him in the House of Commons, will give him a position there as a keen, bustling party man—with a kindly eye to personal advantage, and committee business. In short there is no limit to the ambition of the junior M.P. for Bristol. Did a vacancy occur in the Premiership, or Speakership, or any other place of distinction, the 'honourable gentleman' would take to it as naturally as does a duck to the water, or a pig to its mire. It is the nature of him, and he can't help it. His mind is strictly commercial; and that too in a rather confined than a broad or comprehensive sense. As a speaker, of course, he will be nowhere in Parliament. At a temperance tea-meeting, and occasionally at the opening of a school or chapel—and sometimes at a political meeting, he can, no doubt, make some good common-place speeches enough; but Mr. Elisha will find it one thing to address the House of Commons, and another to mount the 'stump' on the religious platform, or in the Broadmead rooms of Bristol."

MESSRS. FELTON'S NURSERY.

The Birmingham Nursery, at 56, Harborne-road, Edgbaston, of which we give an illustration on page 528, was established in its present form three years ago by Messrs. Felton, and is in every respect an example of what energy, perseverance, and skill can accomplish. There are twenty-one glass-houses, containing altogether perhaps some of the finest plants and flowers in the Midland Counties. A few notes of the contents of the greenhouses, made during a recent visit to the Nursery, may be of interest.

In the specimen stove-house, which is devoted to ornamental plants, we noticed, *inter alia*, some specimens of pandanus, cycas, croton, variegated pandanus Feltoni, sanchezia (measuring five feet through), and a large collection of gloxinias. Our cicerone pointed out a vriesia as being one of the finest plants of its kind in Europe; and a grand new fern, the adiantum Farleyense, which is better known as the maiden-hair fern. Caladiums form the principal feature of the smaller stove-house, in which are also variegated pines, dracænas, small crotons, and others, including the cyanophyllum (a fine-foliaged plant), anthurium Schertzerianum, gloxinia giganticum, and golden-crested ferns raised from seedlings. One of the houses is devoted entirely to new bedding-plants, two others to show and fancy pelargoniums, and one to zonales (of which we saw nearly a thousand specimens) and scarlet geraniums. In the specimen-greenhouse are some remarkably fine ericas, all the new varieties of cinerarias, &c. Another house contains nothing but primulas and cyclamens; the most noteworthy being some new double-striped primulas, raised this season, and which have carried off several prizes. Passing five pits of heaths, we came to the house reserved for specimen ericas and greenhouse plants, and then to the fern-house, 36 feet by 90. Amongst the treasures of the latter are the scarce yucca filamentosa and yucca quadricolor, and some splendid specimens of the cordyline indivisda. In azaleas Messrs. Felton enjoy supremacy throughout the district. The British fern-house contains some very fine specimens of ferns. Of camellias we saw a few fine specimens; a large house is now undergoing alterations and will be devoted entirely to the growth of these charming flowers. The cucumber-house is used at present for grafting camellias. Of geraniums (show and fancy) Messrs. Felton have a fine collection—probably one of the best in England. In the house in which plants are propagated, we were shown a number of healthy-looking young vines, a few inches above the mould; new azaleas, &c. Here all the bedding-stock is "struck." Of double fuchsias Messrs. Felton have recently sent out some admirable specimens. Stopping for a moment to admire a choice collection of new petunias, we were conducted through the grounds, which are just now in a state of preparation for the coming season. Out-of-doors are picotees, carnations, tulips, gladioli (including all Sladden's and other new ones), pansies, dahlias, hollyhocks, bedding-stock; six varieties of new strawberries, &c.

In this hasty notice of the Birmingham Nursery, we have only indicated its varied attractions. Our illustration shows the whole of the grounds and houses; and we can assure the amateur in floriculture that a visit to Messrs. Felton's Nursery will afford him a delightful hour's enjoyment.

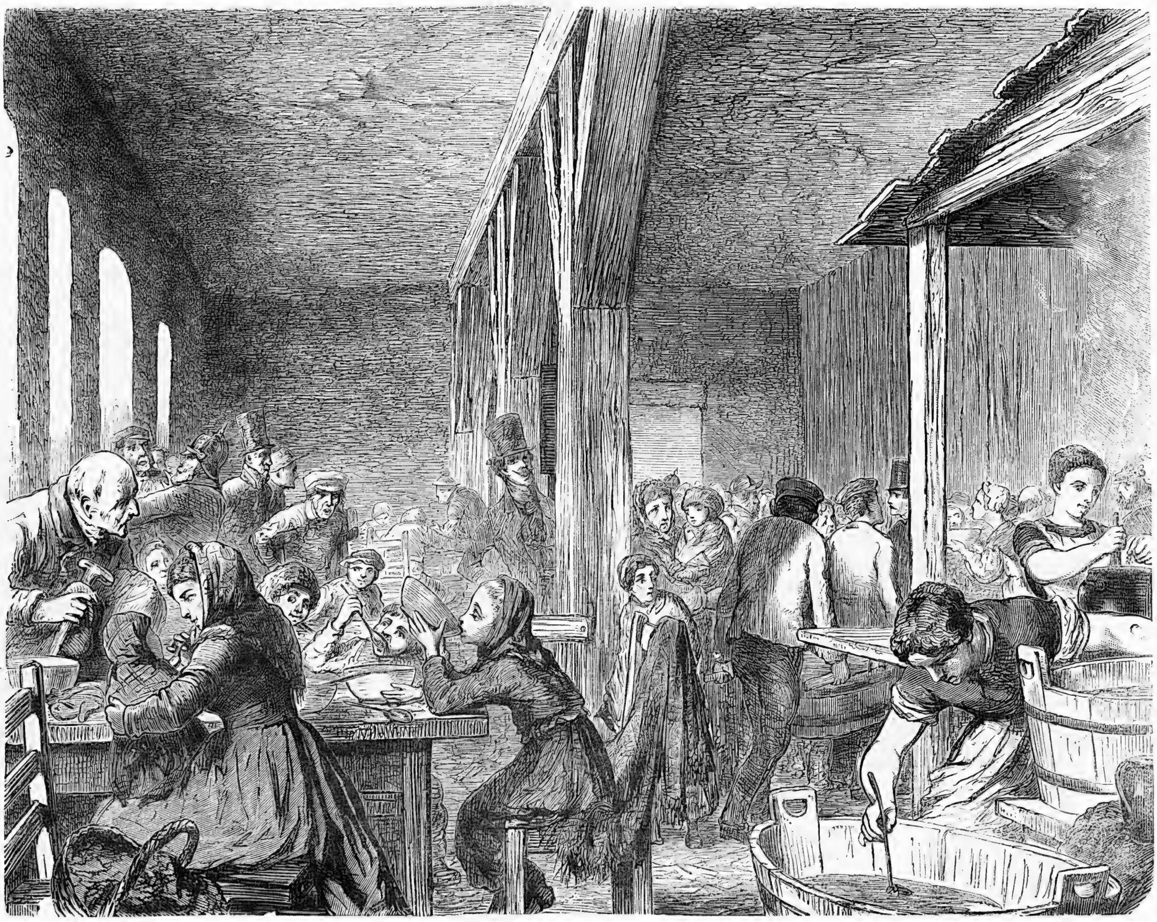

A. BARNARD Sc.

THE LATE MRS. JOSIAH MASON. *(See page 518.)*

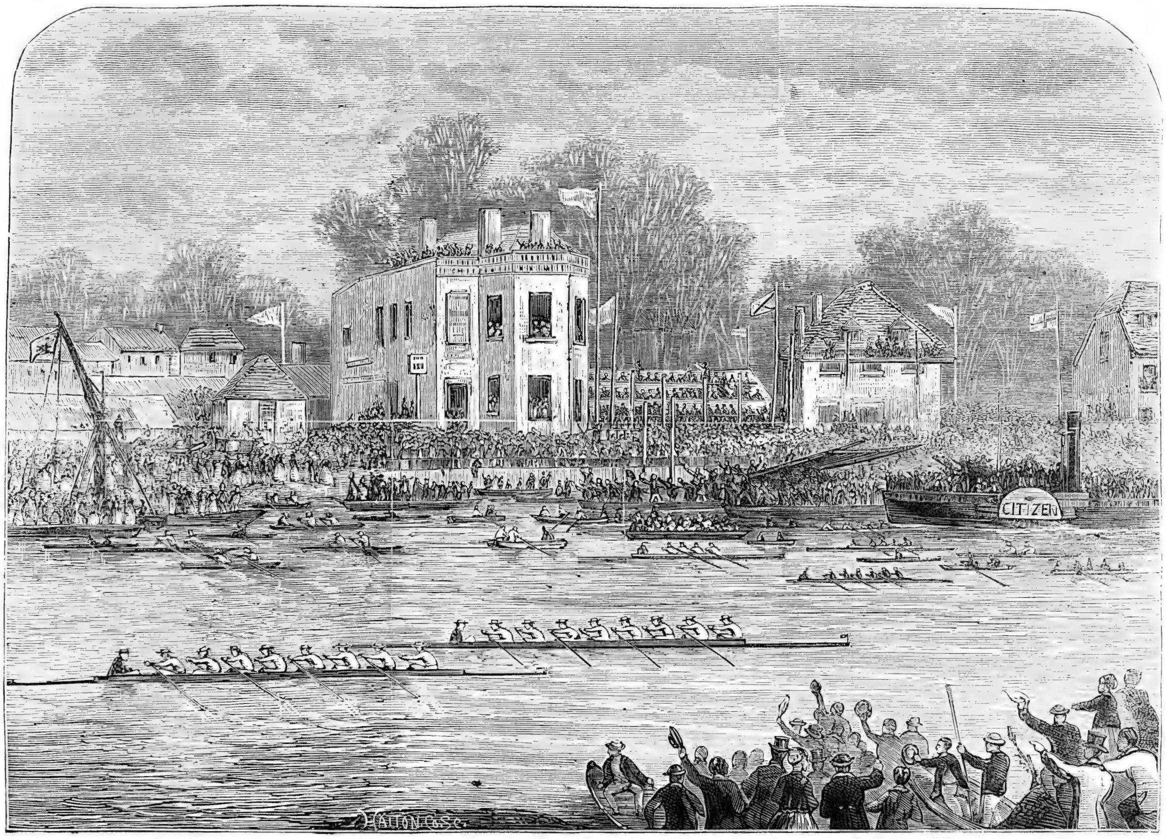
A GERMAN SOUP KITCHEN.

We this week give an engraving of a scene inside a public soup kitchen in Dorothy-street, Berlin. This institution is not entirely self-supporting, but is helped by charity, and managed by ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in the work. In Berlin, and in all towns and cities, great good has been done by the movement—poor people for a copper or so have been supplied with wholesome and substantial food, and have gone away thankful. Our illustration will give the reader a far better notion than we can afford by any explanation, of the character of the place and the folk who frequent it. The scene is not unlike a sketch from the Lancashire districts during the cotton famine. On the right the soup is being supplied to the hungry customers from large wooden tubs. In the centre people are entering from the street, and casting wistful glances towards the basins of steaming soup that are being handed about. On the left three or four little boys are watching a woman feed her baby, and several fresh comers, including a bald-headed old man, are about to take their seats and also to receive their share of the soup. When we tell our readers that from the 10th to the 28th of February 111,385 quarts of soup were consumed at this kitchen, they will realize what a useful institution it is, and how many of the poor rely upon it for their daily dinner.

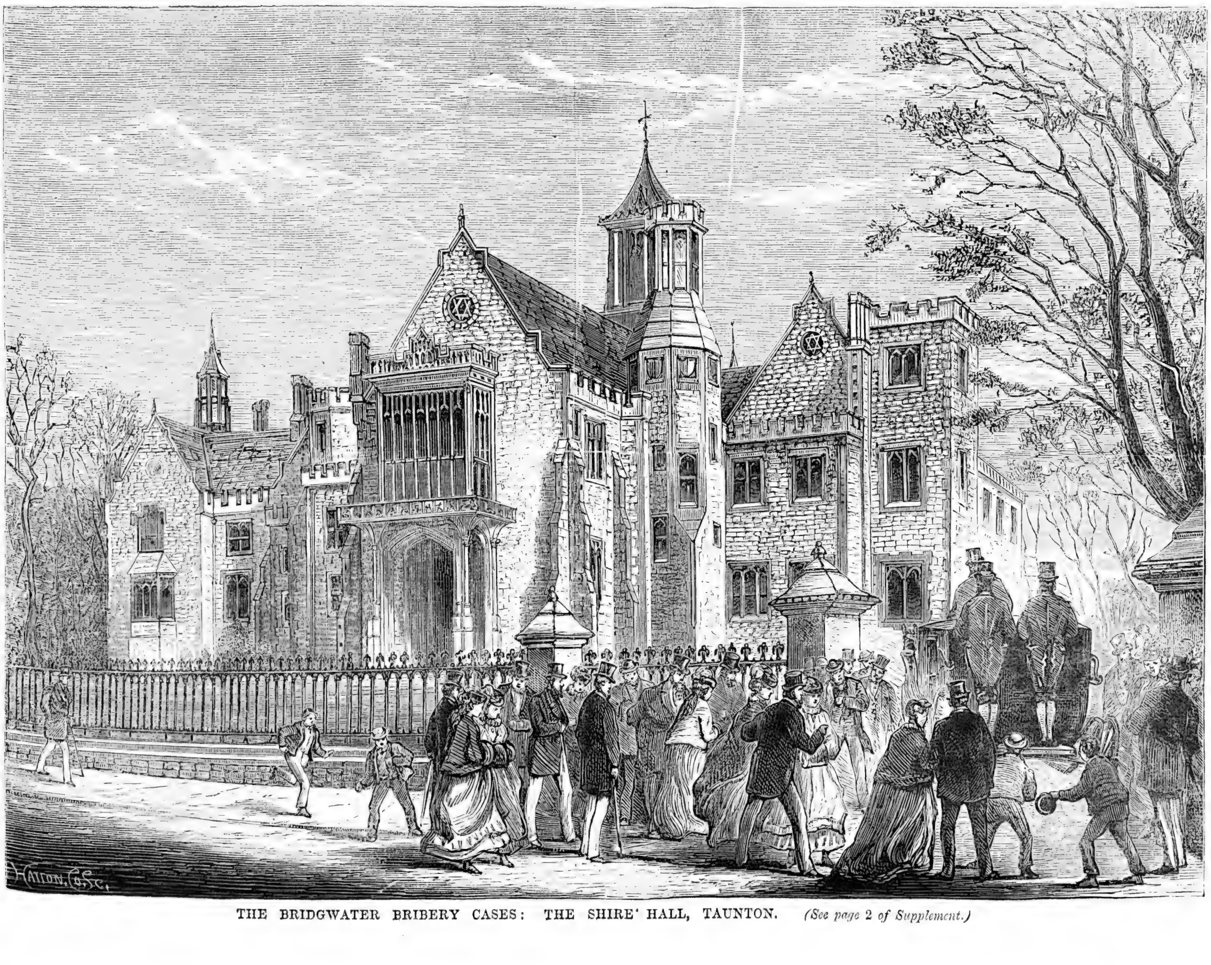
A barrel, containing revolvers and ammunition, has been found in John Macnamara's house, Bridgegate, Glasgow. Macnamara is known to be connected with the Fenian movement.



A GERMAN SOUP KITCHEN.


CITIZEN
HATTON Co. Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE: SCENE AT THE "SHIP" AT MORTLAKE. *(See page 518.)*


HATTON Co. Sc.

THE BRIDGWATER BRIBERY CASES: THE SHIRE' HALL, TAUNTON. *(See page 2 of Supplement.)*

"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."

BY EDWARD CAPERN.

"The sunny-bright life of the seagull for me!
And a cabin o'erlooking the bay;
With a lad that's at home on the bonny blue sea,
Where the porpoises tumble and play;
And the tufted rock-pink, just to border my knot,
Or the blossom they call 'London Pride;'
Then low though the calling, yet happy the lot,
If I were A Fisherman's Bride.

His 'Bonny Mackreel' I would sing for my pet,
With the merriest notes o' my tongue;
Or I'd sit on the shingle repairing his net,
And cheering his heart with a song."
Quoth Jack, "My sweet Poll," as he heard the lass sing,
"I thought I would get alongside:"
And he gave her a glimpse of a little gold ring,
And named her "The Fisherman's Pride."

Now, radiant as summer, intently she stands,
Looking out for a speck on the main;
Her little one held by the softest of bands,
In quest of her sea-loving swain.
The sight of a pilot is rapid and keen,
When the wind-billows whiten outside;
But swifter by far, in its dart o'er the scene,
Is the glance of "The Fisherman's Pride."

How charming she looks, with her wicker-work creel!
The young mother's heart in her eye,
As the bar-beaten surf is seen kissing a keel
On the line 'twixt the sea and the sky.
It is not herself she is thinking about,
But one on the incoming tide,
And she wants little Willie to get the first shout;
The joy of "The Fisherman's Pride."

⁂ This new ballad is being set to music by Walter Maynard, and will shortly appear in the *Illustrated Midland News.*

Sale of the Earl of Ellesmere's Collection of Pictures.—The celebrated drawings of the Holy Land, by David Roberts, R.A., also the celebrated *chef d'œuvre* of "Francesca da Rimini," by Ary Scheffer, and other important works from the collection of the late Right Hon. Francis, First Earl of Ellesmere, were disposed of on Saturday, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms, in King-street, St. James's, together with some splendid English pictures, the property of the late Mr. Henry Bradley; three important pictures, the property of the Right Hon. Lord De L'Isle, and a few other capital pictures. Such an assemblage of works of art drew together an immense audience. The drawings, by David Roberts, R.A., made in Syria and the Holy Land, in 1838 and '39, numbered 122, and were all purchased by Lord Ellesmere immediately after the publication of the well-known work. The prices obtained varied from 60 to 200 guineas, and the total amount realised was £7,337 10s. Among the other celebrated pictures sold were the following:—Ary Sheffer, "Francesca da Rimini," the celebrated picture exhibited at the French Gallery in 1854, where it was purchased by the First Earl of Ellesmere, 1,830gs. P. F. Poole, R.A., "Imogen before the Cave of Bellarius," 510gs. T. Gainsborough, R.A., "Portrait of Miss Anne Ford," daughter of Dr. Ford, of Bath, and afterwards wife of Governor Thicknesse, of Landguard Fort, 500gs. M. Muller, "Salmon Trap in Glen Lleddr, North Wales," one of the finest landscapes by the artist, exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1862, 1,270gs. J. Linnell, sen., 1856, "A Storm in a Harvest," 1,350gs. The whole of these celebrated drawings and pictures realised upwards of £15,700.

Two Schoolfellows.—The *Liverpool Mercury* gives the following interesting story as exemplifying "the vicissitudes of fortune" in a remarkable degree. Many years ago—we cannot state the exact time—there were two schoolfellows, one named William Ewart Gladstone, the other Luke Hamer. The former quitted school for the Senate, and became as distinguished in politics as he had in early life become in letters. Fortune was not fickle to him, and he is now the Prime Minister of Great Britain. Luke Hamer's career seems to have been far more chequered with the ills of life; and the world, for aught we know, would have remained ignorant, even of his existence, had he not recently applied for an appointment to a public office. The office in question has no connection with the Cabinet; it is only that of porter at the Ormskirk Workhouse. Poor Luke Hamer, who now verges on his 60th year, has probably had a hard battle in the world, and things must have gone ill with him if his story is true, that he went to school with the present Premier. We have no reason to doubt it, for it was told to the guardians, who could easily have tested its truth had they thought it necessary to do so. Luke Hamer was one of five candidates for the humble office, and the guardians appointed him to it on Thursday. The trite saying that truth is stranger than fiction irresistibly intrudes itself when we hear this story of two schoolfellows, one of whom becomes a Prime Minister, the other a workhouse porter.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday week, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The only alteration made in the measure was the insertion of a new clause, which empowers the Lord Lieutenant by notice to revoke licenses to possess or carry arms in a specially proclaimed district. There was a morning sitting on Saturday. Besides the Lord Chancellor, only the Bishop of Manchester and Lord Sydney were present. It had been arranged that their lordships should sit, and that the Commons should be summoned to attend in order to hear the Royal assent given by Commission to the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, but the course taken in the Commons on the previous night rendered this impossible. In order to defeat Mr. Fawcett's motion, Mr. Gladstone accepted the amendment on Friday night that the House should adjourn, and the consequence was that the Commons were unable to meet again until Monday. As soon as the Lord Chancellor took his seat, Lord Sydney moved the adjournment of the House, and the House at once adjourned.—On Monday, the Royal assent having been given to the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, Lord Penzance moved for a return of the criminal cases wholly remitted, or reduced, or varied, by the Crown, under the advice of the Home Secretary, during the last three years, distinguishing the cases in which the ground of interference was the supposed innocence of the parties, the severity of the sentence, or other causes:

> He strongly deprecated the system under which the clemency of the Crown was now exercised, and pointed out that after the conviction of a criminal everything said in his favour to the Home Secretary was one-sided. He urged that the result of the system was to weaken the effect of the sentences delivered in court. He thought a tribunal might be formed, including, if necessary, the Home Secretary, by whom criminal sentences should be revised. Such a court ought not to be tied down by the strict rules of evidence; but, above everything, its proceedings should be public, and it should have power to order a new trial, or to rescind the sentence altogether. He suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the whole subject.

The noble lord, after an explanatory statement from the Earl of Morley, withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday week, notice was given by Mr. Cogan that when Mr. Newdegate nominates the select committee to inquire into conventual and monastic institutions in Great Britain he should move that the order be discharged; and by Mr. Monk that he should oppose the Churchwardens' Eligibility Bill on its second reading. Replying to Mr. Bowring, the Premier stated that a suffragan bishop had been appointed for the diocese of Lincoln, and another for the arch-diocese of Canterbury, but he had not heard that there was a probability of more being applied for. If any were made, however, they would each have to be considered upon their own merits, and with reference to the special grounds which the prelate applying might be able to urge. The right hon. gentleman then announced, in tones of great satisfaction, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a sanguine hope of being able to "surrender at discretion" to the motion of Mr. Graves for a reduction of the inland postage on printed matter and newspapers.—Mr. S. Beaumont elicited from Mr. Lowe the fact that Spain was indebted to this country for money, provisions, and stores supplied during the "Peninsular War" to the amount of £7,701,000, and that the Spaniards had a counter claim upon us of £60,000, which would reduce the total indebtedness to £7,641,000. In the same way England was the creditor of Portugal to the extent of £2,489,000; and neither the British Government nor Parliament had ever taken steps towards surrendering either of these claims.—Mr. Whitbread inquired when the Government meant to lay before the House their bill for the vote by ballot and other securities for the purity and freedom of elections; to which Mr. Gladstone replied by sketching the course he proposed to take with the measures already before the House, and glanced at in the Queen's Speech:

> With the view of facilitating business, he proposed to hold morning sittings for the consideration of the Irish Land Bill on Tuesdays and Fridays until the Easter recess, after which he hoped they would be able to resume the normal practice, and only resort to morning sittings at a later period of the year. In this way he hoped to see that part of the Irish Land Bill which related to the important subject of occupation passed through committee before the recess, and after it the less onerous part of the measure which deals with ownership.

Mr. Disraeli protested against the proposal to hold morning sittings for the Irish Land Bill, because the privileges of independent members would thereby be interfered with, and no fair opportunity had yet been given to bring forward questions in which the people of Great Britain were interested, and which they had a right to expect from the House of Commons.—After a tedious discussion, the House went into committee on the Irish Land Bill, the consideration of which it resumed at Clause 1. The first amendment which led to a division was that of Mr. Corrance, who proposed that where the landlord buys up the Ulster right, all other claims to compensation, except for improvements effected during the tenancy, should be extinguished. It was opposed on behalf of the Government by Mr. C. Fortescue, and after some debate was negatived by 133 to 78. Mr. W. Johnston next moved his amendment upon the same clause, to the effect that a tenant foregoing Ulster right may claim under the other provisions of the bill. To the principle of this amendment the Government assented, but preferred setting it forth in other terms. Mr. Johnston having withdrawn his proposal, that of the Government was substituted for it and added to the clause. Then a division was taken upon the motion of Mr. M'Lagan, providing that a thirty-one years' lease shall extinguish the Ulster right, which was rejected by 176 to 140—a result which, though adverse to the supporters of the amendment, was on account of the small majority against it hailed with a lively cheer. Mr. Charley did not persist with his motion to omit the first clause, which was ultimately agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the bill. The committee then proceeded to discuss the 2nd clause, which, with a debate on Trinity College, Dublin, occupied the remainder of the evening.—On Monday Mr. Bristowe took his seat for Newark, in the room of the late Mr. Denison. The House went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, as it did on Tuesday.—Mr. Taylor's proposal to pay members of Parliament was negatived by 211 to 24.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Apropos of the great aquatic contest which was waged on Wednesday, and which we illustrate on page 525, a few words concerning the origin of the race will be interesting. Mr. W. F. Macmichael, B.A., in a small volume recording the races from 1829 to 1869, supplies us with the necessary materials for this retrospect. The first race between the rival Universities was in 1829, when the course was from Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge, a distance of two-and-a-quarter miles; Oxford won the first *corona navalis* easily by five or six lengths. From that year there was no challenge till 1834, when Cambridge sent it and Oxford declined it, on the ground of the course selected. In 1836 the challenges were sent from both Universities simultaneously, and the race was rowed on the 17th of June, from Westminster Bridge to Putney. Cambridge, on whom the odds were ten to one, won easily. In 1837 another race was proposed, but Oxford insisted on having the Henley course, and Cambridge stuck to Ely, so the arrangements came to nothing. There was then no race till 1839, when at Easter the rival Universities again met at Westminster, Cambridge once more having it all their own way, and coming in at Putney many lengths ahead. In 1840 Oxford suffered another defeat over the same course, but this time only after a prolonged struggle, and by about three-quarters of a length. The pace was throughout very severe. A challenge came from Oxford in 1841. The race was rowed on the 14th of April, from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won easily by many lengths. In 1842 Oxford was for the first time victorious on London water, though only by thirteen seconds, from Westminster to Putney. In 1843 and 1844 there was no University match, but crews from each met at the Henley regattas with varying fortunes. In 1845 a race was rowed over the present course from Putney to Mortlake on the 15th of March. Cambridge won the choice of sides and won the race, too, in almost any way they pleased. In 1846 there was a race on the 3rd of April, with an even more discouraging result for Oxford, who were beaten with almost ridiculous ease. In 1847 and 1848 no match could be arranged, but in 1849 the challenge came again from Oxford, and was accepted at Cambridge unconditionally; so confident did the latter crew feel of their superiority that they would take any terms. The event justified their confidence; Cambridge again won by many lengths with ease. The Oxonians, however, did not sit quiet under their defeat, but very soon sent a challenge to Cambridge to row them at Christmas of the same year. In the meantime they trained their crew to perfection. Oxford won the choice for station, and took the worst. Oxford drew ahead and kept ahead, Cambridge fouled their boat, and the race was unanimously adjudged to Oxford. In 1850 Cambridge challenged to row at Easter; but Oxford did not accept, being determined not to row another Easter match without an agreement from Cambridge to meet in the following summer or at Christmas. The same thing virtually happened in 1851, and in neither of these years was there any University race, for we except all those which were rowed with other crews at the Henley regattas. In the Easter match of 1852 Oxford won. There was no race in 1853; and in 1854, the next University match, Oxford won again. In 1855, the rival Universities only met at Henley with other competitors, but in 1856 the race was down-stream from Mortlake to Putney, when, after a magnificent struggle, the Cantabs won by half a length, a defeat that Oxford retrieved in the next year, winning by more than half a minute in 1857. Cambridge did exactly the same in 1858. From this date the good fortune of Cambridge rapidly waned. The memorable Easter race of 1859 was rowed in a fierce gale of wind alternated with storms of snow and hail, and the rough water gradually filled the Cambridge boat, which was far too light for such weather. A little past Barnes Bridge it went down under its crew, who gallantly pulled to the last. When it sank Oxford led by far too many lengths to have left the Cantabs a chance of overtaking them. In 1860 Cambridge won after a very hard contest, and this was their last victory. From that year Oxford has had an unbroken succession of victories nine times running. Thus the account stands that out of twenty-six in all, Oxford has won sixteen and Cambridge only ten. Oxford's most memorable victory will of course always be that won over the Harvard crew, though in reality in almost all their successful contests with Cambridge they have often found it much more difficult to win.

[CENTRAL PRESS TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

The twenty-seventh University race was rowed this afternoon at five o'clock. The day being remarkably fine—summer weather, indeed—the banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake were thronged by thousands of all ranks; the ladies appearing for the most part in summer costume. The crews were as follows, in weights and numbers;—

	OXFORD.	st.	lb.
	R. Mirehouse, University (bow)	11	0
2.	A. G. Lewis, University	11	4½
3.	T. S. Baker, Queen's	12	10½
4.	T. Edwardes-Moss, Balliol	12	10½
5.	F. Payne, St. John's	12	8½
6.	S. Woodhouse, University	11	3½
7.	W. D. Benson, Balliol	11	12
	S. D. Darbishire, Balliol (stroke)	11	11
	A. S. Hall, Corpus (cox.)	7	8

	CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
	E. S. L. Randolph, Third Trinity (bow)	10	10½
2.	J. H. Ridley, Jesus	11	11¼
3.	J. W. Dale, Lady Margaret	12	3¾
4.	E. A. A. Spencer, Second Trinity	12	5
5.	W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12	9½
6.	E. Phelps, Sidney	12	3
7.	J. F. Strachan, Trinity Hall	11	13
	J. H. D. Goldie, Lady Margaret (stroke)	12	0¾
	H. Gordon, First Trinity (cox.)	7	12

A splendid race resulted, as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE.. .. .. .. 1.
OXFORD .. .. 2.

Won by a length.
Time—19 min. 30 sec.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in metallic pistons for steam engines, and the manufacture thereof. E. Wigzell, and J. Pollit, Yorkshire.

Improvements in breech-loading firearms. E. Russ, H. Hammond, and E. Hammond, Winchester.

Improvements in railways, in motive and locomotive power. E. H. C. Monckton, London.

Improvements in the treatment and preparation of clays for the manufacture of Portland and other cements. H. Reid, Kent.

Improvements in latches or locks, applicable especially to railway carriage doors. A. Coleman, London, and W. Coleman, Lancashire.

Improved signalling apparatus for use in private or public buildings. H. Schildberg, London. (A communication, from H. Becker, Berlin.)

Improvements in the construction of hot-water boilers. W. Jones, London.

Improvements in fastening or securing the joints of belts, and in the means employed therefor. W. Lincolne, Glasgow. (A communication from P. Murray, Quebec.)

Improvements in packing cases or boxes for containing bottles or other articles. C. L. Page, Westminster.

Improvements in syringes and other apparatus for throwing water, for watering plants, and similar purposes. W. B. Robins, Middlesex.

Improvements in axle boxes. D. Parrish, London. (Partly a communication from D. H. Dotterer, Philadelphia, U.S.)

Improvements in machinery for breaking stone and ore, part of which improvements are applicable to hammers and pile driving-machines and other machines in which weights have to be raised and suddenly dropped. T. Bevington and S. Courtauld, Surrey, and J. A. Norberg, London.

Improvements in net machines. A. E. Newton, London. (A communication from S. W. Hopkins and F. H. Collins, New York.)

Apparatus for generating carbonic acid gas for application to the extinction and prevention of fire. J. Paton, Paisley, and P. Harris, and R. Harris, Glasgow.

Improvements in the construction of four-wheeled carriages. J. E. Stansfield, Exeter.

An improved friction clutch. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from F. A. Pratt and S. Coit Connecticut, U.S.)

Improvements in machinery for filing. J. W. Dixon, junr., Sheffield, and J. Bates, Sheffield.

Improvements in apparatus for lighting, applicable also for signalling purposes. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from A. P. Berlioz, Paris.)

An improved instrument for alternining the attitude and zenith distance of celestial bodies. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from H. Colby, New York.)

Improvements in sewing machine needles and needle arms. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from G. A. Lloyd, California, U.S.)

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in the manufacture of plane irons and other edge tools. E. W. Short, Rotherham.

Improvements in machinery used in the manufacture of screw nuts and washers. G. R. Postlethwaite, Harborne.

Improvements in breech-loading fire-arms. J. Werndl, Austria.

Improvements in the casting of Bessemer or crucible steel hoops for the tires of railway wheels, such improvements being applicable for casting cylindrical forms in Bessemer or crucible steel for other purposes. D. Foster and R. Cooke, Sheffield.

Improved apparatus for manufacturing and assorting semolina, and reducing the same to flour. G. A. Buchholz, Middlesex.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for actuating and controlling railway points and signals. W. Easterbrook, London.

Improvements in wind musical instruments. M. Henry, London. (A communication from J. Legendre, Paris.)

Improvements in skates. W. B. Hilliard, Glasgow.

Improvements in machinery for cutting and spreading grasses. J. Howard and E. T. Bousfield, Bedford.

Improvements in the smelting and treatment o iron and other ores, in the fuel and other materials made use of in such treatment, and in apparatus for supplying the same to blast, puddling, and other furnaces, the fires in or by which great heat is generated, parts of which improvements are applicable also to other purposes. E. H. Aydon, Surrey, and E. Field, Westminster.

Improvements in means or apparatus employed in the cure of smoky chimneys, and in ventilating buildings and other places. R. Canham, and F. W. Krent, London.

Improvements in fire-arms and in apparatus for charging the same. F. J. Manceaux, Paris.

Improvements in sewing machinery. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from J. A. House and H. A. House, New York.)

A new and improved means of readily igniting fuel and lighting fibres. H. A. Bonneville, Middlesex. (A communication from A. de Pillon de St. Paul, France.)

An improved system of tank locomotive engine. J. J. Meyer and A. Meyer, Paris.

Improvements in separating zinc from certain ores or minerals, and in recovering other substances found therewith. P. Spence. Lancashire.

Improvements in applying and fitting the tubes of multitubular boilers, condensers, and other like capacities, and in apparatus for the same. W. Clark, London. (A communication from W. Langlois, Paris.)

An improvement in the manufacture of railway crossings. S. Perkins, Lancashire.

Improved means of producing oxygen. C. E. Brooman, London. (A communication from C. M. T. duMoray and C. R. Marechal, Mety, France.)

Improvements in oxidising minerals, ores, and metals, in reducing oxides of metals, in separating certain metals from each other in kilns, furnaces, or other apparatus for these purposes, and in the treatment of the products obtained therefrom. W. Henderson, Glasgow.

Improvements in apparatus for raising weights and other appliances. J. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.

Improvements in the construction of blowing and pumping engines. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from P. H. Ross, Indiana, U.S.)

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

London has a second Thames Tunnel. A subway, consisting of two shafts and an iron tube, runs under the bed of the Thames. Passengers are conveyed in a small omnibus drawn by a winding engine, and the sensation is said to be agreeable, and the pace as rapid as is desired. It has only taken a year to make the new tunnel, and the cost was but £16,000. We may expect to see the plan widely adopted.

Government has at length taken decisive steps to repair what many, irrespective of politics, were inclined to regard as an injustice. Assistance is to be given to those men who were discharged from the dockyards and war office establishments. These men, their wives and families, have the opportunity of settling in Canada. All they are asked for, towards the expense of the voyage, is £2 for each adult; for children nothing will be charged. The first emigrant ship will sail from Portsmouth about the middle of May, arriving in Canada at the best time of the year.

It will be some time before capital punishment, already abolished in Northern Germany, will be discontinued in England. Those humanitarians who would abolish the practice are doubtless many in number; but there is a prevailing impression that to punish murderers in any other way than that now in force would be extremely injudicious. Whilst our legislators are, therefore, by no means active in attempting to get the wishes of the abolitionist party adopted by parliament, Sir George Jenkinson, Mr. Staveley Hill, and Mr. Wren Hoskyns have brought in a bill to provide "a court of appeal for capital offences." If this measure becomes law, anyone who stands convicted of a capital offence will be entitled to appeal should the judge signify that new facts bearing upon the case have been discovered. The proposed Appeal Court will consist of six judges of the superior courts and six members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and it will be nominated yearly. There are sufficient grounds for the formation of such a Tribunal, whose decisions would have the wholesome and satisfactory effect of making assurance doubly sure.

The chair of an American editor is full of thorns. If a conductor of a journal prints an unfavourable criticism, he is set upon in the street, as Miss Thompson and her satellites attacked Mr. Story in Chicago the other day. If the writing is particularly strong—as we are bound to admit it too often is—the editor has actually to run the gauntlet for his life. Recently two editors have been attacked in the street by persons who thought themselves aggrieved by what had been said about them. One was Colonel John Wilder, senior editor of the *Kansas City Journal*, who, whilst talking to a friend in the street, was fatally shot by one Hutchinson. The nature of Col. Wilder's offence is not stated. In the other case, Mr. George Wilkes, well known in this country as the editor of *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*, was caned by a Major Leland, who was irate and perhaps with reason at some remarks that had appeared in Mr. Wilkes's paper. In the majority of cases American journalists have only themselves to blame in these recriminatory matters. They are nothing if not personal; and so long as they continue to drag private affairs before the public gaze, so long shall we hear of such street-encounters as those which we have recorded.

Whatever may be said against the Americans, no one will venture to assert that they lack enthusiasm in the matter of hero and heroine-worship. They "raise a mortal to the skies" upon the slightest pretence, though to be sure it may be replied, "they draw *few* angels down." To have once made your mark in American literature is to possess a reputation that is rarely allowed to die out. In other countries you may be loaded with opprobrium, but you never lose caste in your "native land." Take the case of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe for example. That well-abused lady's name has been bandied about from journal to journal, until everybody had added his or her quantum of abuse. The "comic" papers drew her portrait with that piquant exaggeration which finds favour with all but the unfortunate original of the likeness; the un-illustrated prints were fain to content themselves with reviling the lady who, in their opinion, had foully calumniated the author of "Don Juan"—the noble lord whose mere waxwork "counterfeit resemblance" (relied upon as a great draw by Mrs. Jarley) put to the blush the virtuous Miss Monflathers. So many of the male sex have insisted upon investing themselves with the title of "the best-abused man in the kingdom" that it is exceedingly difficult to say upon whom the honour should properly fall. Mrs. Stowe is undoubtedly the "best-abused woman" in the universe. But what do her compatriots care for that? A newspaper writer who has lately visited Florida, in which State Mrs. Stowe resides, says the people of all conditions speak kindly of the novelist, and call her familiarly "Aunt Harriet." They even go further in their admiration of her—they are about to raise "two monuments to commemorate the names of the heroes of Mrs. Stowe's two best novels." Were she to denounce Lord Byron's conduct a thousand times, the Americans would probably never forswear their allegiance to the creator of Uncle Tom and little Eva.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Russia is very liberal to her scientific sons. We have repeatedly met with learned officers of her military and naval corps who have been sent through Europe with money in their purses to visit the institutions pertaining to the sciences of their adoption and to make the acquaintance of savans of their own *genre*. Now a most extensive mission is being organised. Some ten or a dozen of the foremost of Russian Professors are about to quit their Universities and go forth upon a tour through Germany, France, the United Kingdom, over all scientific Europe, in fact, and possibly over scientific America, with the object of studying the progress of science in all its branches, and, we presume, of making a report thereupon to their Government, which no doubt provides the needful for the expedition. The Emperor of the Russias sets a noble example in his treatment of his scientific subjects, meeting them freely and discussing the best means of advancing their researches. And he is generously mindful of the doings of foreign savans. Some two or three years ago he sent to our Astronomer Royal, in acknowledgement of the latter's great achievements, a gold casket—it was called a snuff-box—gorgeously studded with diamonds, and with the Imperial monogram in brilliants on the lid; and soon after, Mr. Glaisher, who was then attracting attention by his meteorological balloon experiments, received a handsome diamond ring from the same illustrious donor. These tributes, like Portia's quality of mercy, honour him that gives and him that takes.

Great meteorites fall so frequently that notices of them, if we were to cite all we read, would become wearisome. Scarcely a week passes without a case coming before us; but it is scarcely interesting to ordinary folk to know that on such a day, in such a place, a mass of meteoric iron came to the earth. Only now and then is some noteworthy incident connected with a fall, or brought forth in the description of it. This was the case with one which occurred at Mourzouk, in Barbary, on Christmas-day last, the intelligence whereof only now comes to Europe. The mass of iron dashed upon the earth with a loud explosion, and its fall was accompanied with a shower of bright sparks, which so frightened a group of Arabs, near to whom the body descended, that they fired their guns at it, in the belief, we may suppose, that it was some living monster of heavenly origin! The Turkish Government has secured the stone, and will send it to Constantinople for preservation. The African deserts, we are told, abound in meteoric iron: the Sultan of Wadai, and all the dignitaries of his court, have swords, spear-heads, and other weapons, made from the celestial metal.

Mr. Foley has been commissioned to chisel the Faraday monument; so the most unfitting form of memorial is really to be adopted. But the statue, bust, allegorical figure, whatever the work of art may be, is not so out of character as it will be out of place. For where think you it is to be located? In the British Museum, forsooth, an institution that has nothing in common with Faraday's departments of science; that has no gallery of effigiated worthies of any modern period; and that cannot accommodate antique masonry that it already possesses and ought to exhibit. The committee will hardly be able to say that the monument is placed where it will be with the unanimous consent of the subscribers.

The storm warnings issued by our Meteorological Office are to be extended across the Channel for the benefit of the maritime population on the French coast. The Government of France has made arrangements for their reception, and a drum-and-flag code of cautionary signals has been officially prepared and published.

According to a New Orleans journal, a young Frenchman there residing has solved the problem of locomotion by electricity, and is ready to construct omnibuses and coaches which will propel themselves with a simple galvanic battery and an electro-magnetic engine. Then, too, it is announced that a Parisian magnate, the *maire* of the seventeenth arrondissement, predicted some weeks since the appearance of electric cabriolets of home invention on the boulevards. We have not the smallest hope of seeing the prediction realised, or of hearing that the New Orleanist has made his carriage go by lightning. To generate electricity sufficient to drive a passenger vehicle, a battery as large as an omnibus at least would be needed. No one who has not had practical experience knows what a feeble suator is electricity. Few have had this experience, yet many talk about the powers of the infant; so the consequence is the dissemination of much nonsense.

"Brick Tea" is the name of an industrial product that will be new to most lovers of the cheerful cup. Its fame is introduced to us by the *Food Journal*. Bricks are not the source of the article; the title is given from the form into which the tea is made up. Compressed Tea or Tea Cake would be as good a name. The material is the dust and siftings from the tea manufacture—the scraps and fannings that could not gain admission into good markets. These are moistened with steam and compressed in moulds; and the bricks are stacked in the air to dry. They measure about 13 inches by 6½ by 1¼. Russia is the market for them, and the trade is a large one, the sales at Ourga, the capital of Mongolia, amounting to five million pounds weight per annum. The tea is prepared for drinking by boiling, after pulverisation, in alkaline steppe water, to which salt and fat have been added. The liquor is decanted, and the nomadic races will drink from twenty to forty cups of it per day, mixing it first with milk, butter, and a little roasted meal.

Ladies have every incentive to industry. Golden sewing needles are the latest temptations held out to the dames of New York, who are, let us remember, rather more prone to idleness than our wives and daughters. The needles in question are ordinary steel ones, but they are ingeniously plated with gold or silver, for the enjoyment of wealthy sempstresses, or with tin for the benefit of their poorer sisters. The advantage gained; obviously the prevention of rust—an important matter to the casual needlewoman; for, perhaps, to no tool so well as to the needle does the adage apply that "rust consumes more than labour wears away."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Epsom Meeting was the first of the spring fixtures that did not suffer seriously by the absence of the two-year-old element. The fields for each event were large, the class of horses good, and the sport interesting and exciting. There was no Blue Gown or Formosa in the Trial Stakes; still all the eleven entries came to the post, and the gallant little Paté, the only conqueror of Frivolity, began her three-year-old career most auspiciously, by a clever win from Lightning and Walter. Grimston went fast but could not stay home, and he is by no means the colt which ran a dead-heat with Lady Elizabeth. Sporting prophets have for weeks past assigned the City and Suburban to a three-year old, and their forecasts were perfectly correct, for the heavy weights had no chance, and, with the exception of Vestminster (7st. 10lb.), who showed great speed, figured in the rear throughout. Claudius (5st. 7lb.) had been highly tried, and he was very unfortunate in meeting such a flyer as Sabinus, whose length victory was very easily achieved. He is an own brother to Vespasian, and though not nearly such a fine-looking horse, possesses far more stamina. His two races of last year did not promise great things, but then he was only half trained, and not backed. Miss Dayrell (7st. 6lb.) ran extremely well, but she could not hope to concede so much weight to the winner, especially as she was running beyond her distance. The Stamford Plate was remarkable for the reappearance of Belladrum on the scene of his disgrace. He still goes very fast, but roars so terribly that he does not seem able to get beyond three furlongs.

Tibthorpe, who has not done much since he walked in for the Steward's Cup in 1867, won the first race on Wednesday from a very moderate field. Rosicrucian must have given Sir Joseph Hawley fresh hope that he will yet prove himself better than Blue Gown, by his very clever victory in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. It was certainly a good performance, as he was conceding weight to everything in the race. There was a doubt whether Sabinus (6st. 9lb.) would start for the Great Metropolitan, but the moment his number was hoisted he became a very strong favourite. The additional weight did not make the slightest difference to him, and he won with ridiculous ease. He cannot well lose the Newmarket Handicap and Chester Cup, and owners of Derby favourites must consider themselves very fortunate that the death of Mr. Stephenson has rendered his nomination for that race void, as he is such a thorough stayer, that his 5lb. allowance as a gelding would have made him terribly dangerous. Perambulator wound up a very successful meeting by giving Neuchatel 25lb. and a two lengths beating over half a mile, which seems just his course. See-Saw ran for the first time this season at Croxton Park, but 12st. 7lb. stopped him effectually and brought him in a bad fourth. Moorlands, the dark Derby colt, by Lord Clifden, made his début in the Belvoir Castle Stakes, and after his melancholy performance it will probably be some time before his name appears again in the quotations.

Though there were only thirty-two entries for the Douglas Cup at the Scottish National Club Meeting, the quality of the competitors quite atoned for any lack of quantity. Jerry and Gulf Stream, the winner and runner-up in the Scarisbrook Cup, fared very badly, as the former was run out in the first ties, while the latter could not win a single course. Miserere, another recent winner, also went down in the first round, and Bacchanal could only manage to win two and Cataclysm three courses. The invincible Bed of Stone had it all her own way till the final course, and then Sarah Ann ran her very close, but could not quite manage to emulate Commodore's feat and beat her. Dr. Richardson's ill-luck stuck to him in the Biggar Stakes, for Requiem, own sister to Miserere, could not get through the first round. Gulf Stream and Pretender shared the same unhappy fate; and, eventually, Pride of Avon, by Master David—Wee Avon, and King Hal, by Gunboat—Ceres, divided. In the Caledonian Stakes for puppies, Bill of Portland and Sandridge succumbed at the first time of asking, Inkstand only got through one course, and Wigtonshire Lass, by Apology—Wait a Wee, beat Lucretia, by Lion's Share—Leah, in the "decider."

A special meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club is to be held at Lord's Ground early in May, for the purpose of considering one or two proposed alterations in the laws of cricket. The most important of these changes is in Rule 44, in which it is proposed to alter "After the delivery of four balls," to "After the delivery of four balls, or other agreed number." We hope this will be carried, and that in future six balls will be considered an over, as matches are rendered terribly tedious by the incessant changing of sides. The other alteration is, briefly, that a bowler shall be allowed to change ends twice instead of once in the same innings, "but no bowler shall bowl more than two overs in succession."

This week we give an illustration of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race; next week we shall notice it more fully, as also the Inter-University Sports, and the Champion Meeting.

Cures of Asthma and Coughs by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—From Mr. C. Collins, Chemist, Brettell-lane, Stourbridge. "I am much pleased to say that your Pulmonic Wafers give general satisfaction. Several of my customers have taken them for asthma, coughs, &c., and in every case they have had the desired effect. In my opinion, they surpass anything yet offered to the public." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable. Price, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A LUNATIC THREATENING TO MURDER THE QUEEN.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Friday, a man named Sladen, overlooker of a cotton factory at Motteram, Cheshire, was charged as a dangerous lunatic at large, he having threatened to murder the Queen. He had become excited after hearing one of Mr. Bradlaugh's lectures at the Hall of Science, in the East End of London. The man was ordered to be detained till his friends were communicated with.

CRUELTY NOT HALF PUNISHED.

On Thursday, at Hanley Police Court, before Messrs. W. H. Yates and J. G. Walker, John Sturgess, carter, was charged with cruelty to a horse by working it whilst in an unfit state. Police-constable Brongford stated that on the 24th March he saw the defendant with a horse and cart in the Bucknall-road. The horse, which was drawing a load of slack, was very lame, and it had also two raw wounds on the shoulder. The collar was working on the wounds. The defendant did not deny the charge, but said that the horse had since been sold. The Magistrates expressed their determination of putting a stop to these cases of cruelty, and fined the defendant 2s. 6d. and costs.

A BRUTE.

Elizabeth Simmonds has been charged at the Wandsworth Police Court with inflicting grievous bodily harm on Louisa Stedman. The complainant said she was a widow, living at Haines-street, Battersea Park. She was in her house on the 27th February, the day the assault was committed, when the prisoner rushed up stairs, and, having called her an opprobrious name, kicked her in the stomach and knocked her down. Another woman, who was with the prisoner, prevented the complainant from going out of the room. The prisoner then kicked her about the body and head from one end of the room to the other, and bit pieces of flesh out of her arm. Witness got to the window to jump out, when the prisoner pulled her back by the hair of her head, which she beat against the wall. She afterwards knocked her about with chairs. Complainant became partially insensible, and scarcely remembered what took place afterwards. On cross-examination the witness said she would not swear that she had not had improper familiarity with the prisoner's husband. Mr. Dayman committed the prisoner for trial.

A BIRMINGHAM BIGAMIST.

Edward Charles Morriess, of no occupation, has been charged before the Birmingham Magistrates with bigamy. He only lived three weeks with Sarah Ekenhead, his first wife. In September, 1867, he married Josephine Frederica Escofet at St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, to whom he represented himself as a bachelor. He had used her very badly, and she now prosecuted him "to clear herself from such a beast." The prisoner said the prosecutrix had instituted the prosecution because she wanted to get another husband. He admitted the charge of bigamy, but had no knowledge at the time of his second marriage that his first wife was still alive. He cohabited with the prosecutrix twelve months before marriage; he had beaten her during that time, but never afterwards. It was at her own earnest request that he took her to Church. Her conduct had caused him to attempt suicide. The Bench committed him to the Assizes, allowing bail of two sureties of £20 each. The prisoner, who was formerly a ship's steward, is partially blind, and had been in the dock three times for attempting self-destruction.

INCENDIARISM.

At the Brierley Hill Police Court, on Monday, David Stanley, a farm labourer, was charged on suspicion with setting fire to a barn upon the High Trees Farm, Upper Areley. After some slight evidence had been given, the prisoner was remanded. We learn upon inquiry that at half-past eight on Sunday night fire was noticed issuing from a cowhouse upon the above farm. As the flames rapidly extended, messengers were despatched to Stourbridge and Kidderminster for the assistance of the fire-engines. In the meantime as many as possible of the neighbonrs assisted in putting out the flames, and rescuing the live stock. Mr. Thos. Wall, the proprietor of the farm, managed to set free four horses from the stables, and four cows from an adjoining cowhouse, but all his and his neighbours' efforts were futile to save the cows in the house in which the fire began, and no less than ten miserable beasts perished in the flames. A short time before the fire was discovered the prisoner was seen in the cowhouse. The damage is estimated at rather more than £300.

EXTRAORDINARY PROSECUTION.

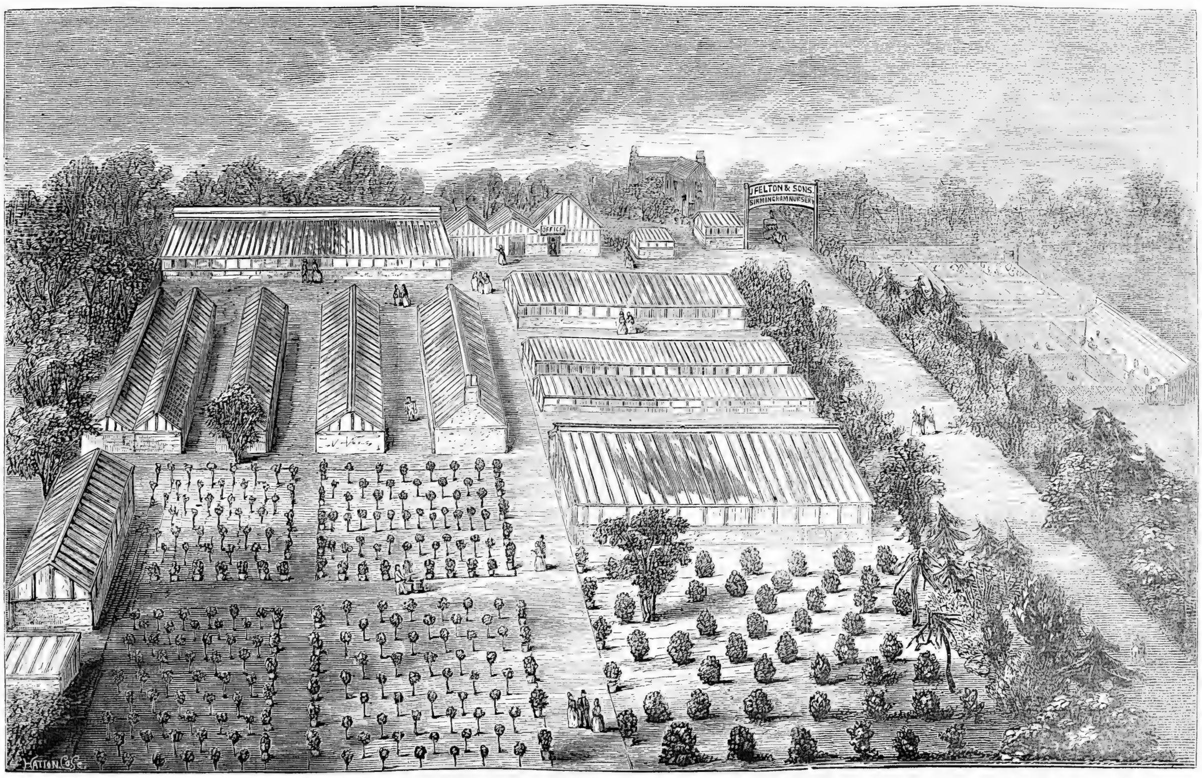
At the Winslow Petty Sessions Harriet Stimpson was charged before the magistrates, Mr. E. W. S. Lowndes, Mr. John Lane, and Colonel Peak, with having stolen a loaf and 2 lbs. of mutton, the property of Sir T. Freemantle, Bart., on the 13th October, 1868. Mr. Shepherd, solicitor, of Luton, appeared for the defence. Richard Pennington stated that in October, 1868, he was butler to Sir Thomas Freemantle, at Swanbourne. The prisoner was engaged to do laundry work at that time. Witness discovered the bread and meat tied up in a bundle and put with the daily linen on the 12th of October. The bundle was put into a cupboard, where Sir Thomas Freemantle saw it. The next day the prisoner came as usual, and after she had left the bread and meat was missing. She was brought back to Sir Thomas's room with the property in her possession. Mrs. Kind, Sir Thomas's housekeeper, then said that the prisoner had asked her for some mutton broth for her mother, who was unwell, but witness said she had no broth, and gave her the two pieces of meat. Sir Thomas Freemantle said that he thought he should be compelled to send them both to the Quarter Sessions. The witness Pennington, in answer to Mr. Shepherd, said that he had no recollection of Sir Thomas having said that if she stayed away for twelve months the affair would blow over. Mr. Shepherd then addressed the magistrates on behalf of the prisoner, saying that, owing to the promise held out to her, she had banished herself from her family for eighteen months. The magistrates eventually sentenced the prisoner to one day's imprisonment.

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [707

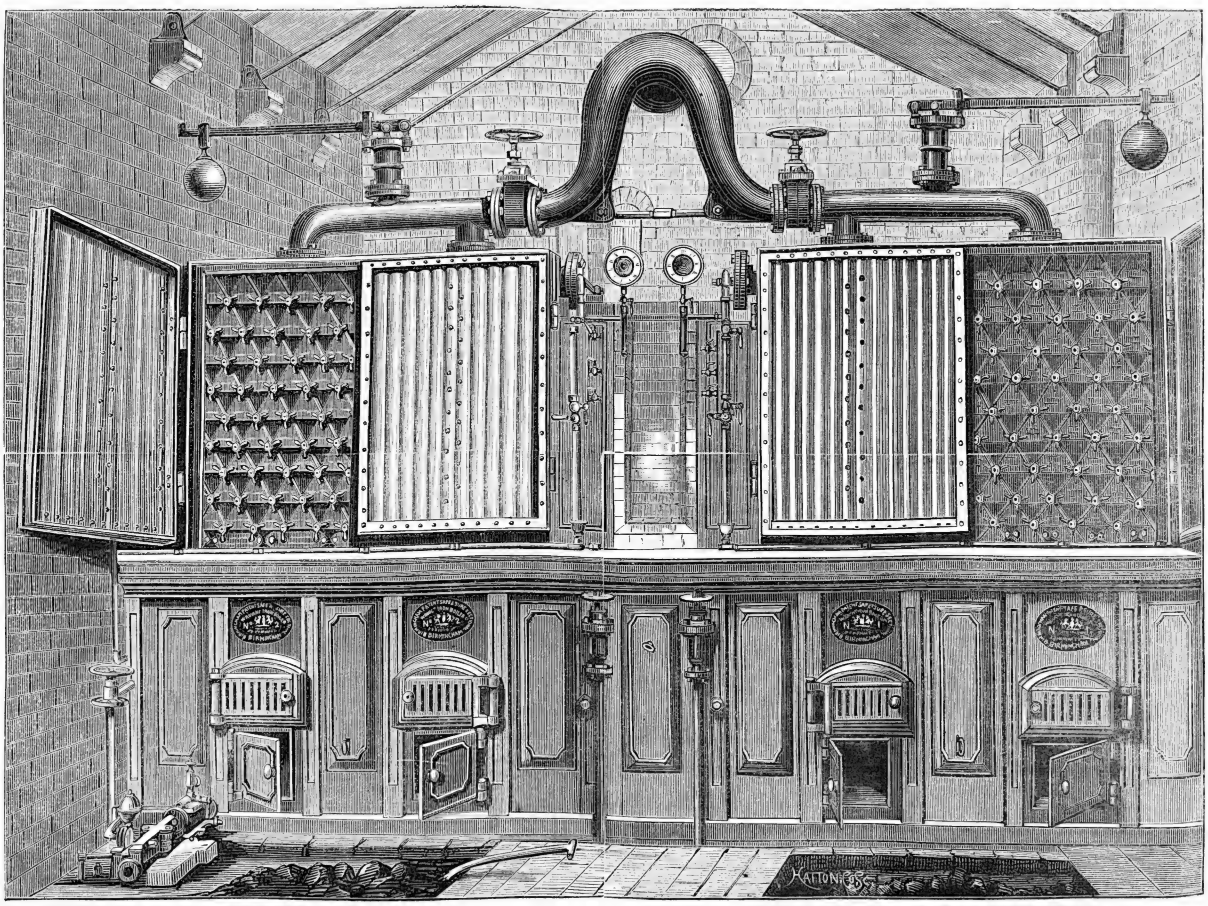
Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [648

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all sores, wounds, bad legs, and sprains of any kind this Ointment is the most efficient application. It at once gives ease by allaying inflammation and moderating the flow of blood to the part. Whenever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion falling into that disordered state which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case. No mother or nurse should be without these noble remedies; they are equally applicable to all ages and constitutions. They purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew diseased structures, and invigorate the system. [563

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [684

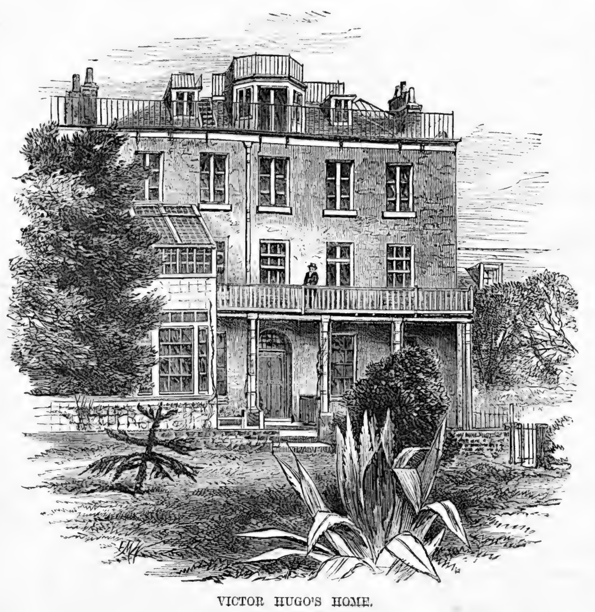

J FELTON & SONS.
BIRMINGHAM NURSERY
OFFICE
HATTON C° Sc.

MESSRS. FELTON'S NURSERY, HARBORNE, BIRMINGHAM. *(See page 524.)*



PATENT "SAFE AND SURE" 120 HORSE-POWER HIGH-PRESSURE BOILERS, BIRMINGHAM WATER COMPANY, WITTON. *(See page 3 of Supplement.)*

VICTOR HUGO'S HOME.



VICTOR HUGO'S HOME.

Just now, when Victor Hugo's name is on the tongue of everybody who reads; when the famous author's last story, "L'Homme qui Rit," is on the eve of completion in the *Gentleman's Magazine;* and when we hear that the veteran *littérateur* has recently disposed of another novel, "The Crime of the Second of December," for £1,600 to M. Meurice, who purchased "L'Homme qui Rit,"—at this time, it will be interesting to our readers to know something about the inner life of the wonderful creator of those imaginary personages whose careers he so marvellously depicts.

Victor Hugo's home is in Guernsey, as most newspaper readers will know. Hauteville House (of which we give an illustration on this page) stands on the apex of a projecting buttress-like hill in the picturesque town of St. Peter's Port. At one time the residence of Victor Hugo excited great curiosity in the Island. Marvellous things were reported of it. It was supposed to contain riches, in the way of furniture, worthy of fairy tales; in point of fact, the interior is a unique work of art, and full of curiosities.

On entering Hauteville House (says M. Lecanu, who recently described the place) one is immediately struck by the arrangement of the vestibule. Immediately before you is a sort of edifice, supported on an oak pillar in the purest Renaissance, forming as it were an inner porch, the lintel presenting in deep bas-relief the principal dramatic situations in *Notre Dame de Paris,* with an inscription in antique letters, VICTOR HUGO, NOSTRE DAME DE PARIS. This frontispiece, as it were, presents a deep effect; it appears as if the romantic family created by the poet welcomes you into his house, and that one cannot enter the abode of Victor Hugo except through the gateway of his first work. The bas-relief is bordered by a glass window with panes of bossed glass like those one sees in the cottages of the Black Forest. To the right and left are framed in the sculptured oak two bronze medallions by David, of Victor Hugo and his second daughter.

Over a door leading to the billiard-room, and under the figure of the Virgin, is inscribed AVE, a hospitable greeting. On a monumental door leading to the dining-room, in the midst of elaborate sculpture, as scrolls, are religious and philosophical maxims. The most notable apartment in the house is the tapestried ante-room which communicates with the studio and billiard-room. It is surrounded with well-preserved Gobelins tapestry, and has a wonderful chimney-piece, which "reminds one of the façades of the Guildhalls in Antwerp and Bruges." On two plain volutes are inscribed the names of the greatest benefactors of humanity, in chronological order:

Moïse, Socrate, Christ, Colomb, Luther, Washington.

—and the names of the greatest poets among mankind:

Job, Isaïe, Homère, Eschyle, Lucrèce, Dante, Shakespeare, Molière.

Luxurious Turkish divan couches surround this small room, and on the table are spread magnificent folio copies of pictures by the best artists, mostly representing characters and scenes from M. Hugo's most popular works.

Re-entering the house from the terrace we ascend to the first floor by a winding staircase, the walls, banisters, and staircases are covered with drugget to prevent the noise of footsteps being heard, and to deaden any noise; mirrors here and there slightly lighten the otherwise dark passages. A large gallery on the sea-face of the house extends the whole length of the building, and is divided into two apartments connected with large folding doors; they are named, from the character of their decorations, *rouge* and *bleu*.

"A drapery of crimson Indian damask silk covers the walls of the first, and serves as the framework for some large tapestries in Norwegian (white) jet, which belonged to the bed-room of Queen Christiana of Sweden when she resided at Fontainebleau; they are valuable, not only on account of the design and labour with which the raised gold-work is embroidered, but for their rarity, being probably unique. The subjects are fanciful gold and silver peacocks and fowls. The chimney-piece, always the chief effort of the decorator, is gorgeous, as it need be to correspond with the magnificent draperies. Imagine the poop of the Bucentaur when the Doge espouses the sea. Four statues, gilt with Venetian gilding, support a canopy, beneath which is the hearth. They represent four negroes, whose athletic yet slender bodies, the size of life, are covered with light drapery, which opens on the chest, and, fastened on the shoulder, leaves their limbs bare, each in a different attitude, with lamps in their hands."

In the salon bleu is a most interesting curiosity—a small octagonal writing-table with four inkstands and pens on the four sides of the octagon; underneath a small inkstand is a small drawer, and a name is inlaid round each inkstand. The four names are Lamartine, Georges Sand, A. Dumas, Victor Hugo. In a drawer under each inkstand is an autograph of the author; these inkstands (most of them of the plainest description) and pens being originally the property of each author. An anecdote is current of Victor Hugo, showing how much ink it takes to write a novel such as "Notre Dame de Paris." Victor Hugo commenced this romance on the morning of the 27th July, 1830; interrupted by the insurrection, the book was not finished until the 14th January, 1831; the bottle of ink which M. Victor Hugo had bought the first day he began to write was finished also, and on the last line the last drop of ink was expended. So that at one moment he felt inclined to entitle his novel, *Ce qu'il y a dans une bouteille d'encre.* Mentioning this some years after to M. Alphonse Karr, the latter author obtained his permission to publish under that title a collection of several novels. Victor Hugo has chosen for his own particular sanctum a small glass chamber open to every view; although narrow to the body, boundless for the soul, containing everything in the smallest space possible, like a ship cabin —a small table with pen, ink, and paper, an iron bedstead as narrow and hard as the bed of a soldier.

Lecanu gives an interesting account of Victor Hugo as an artist with his pencil. Here it is: "He calls for paper, pens, ink;—the rooms upstairs are searched, ransacked; at last, after a quarter of an hour, a dried-up inkstand, a deeply-split pen, and a rough piece of paper are produced, having been hunted out with great difficulty from some corner or other. For it must be known that the want most felt at Hauteville House is the scarcity of writing-materials. The paper, pen, and ink being placed on the table, Victor Hugo sits down, and without any preliminary sketch, or any apparent plan, begins to draw with extraordinary precision, not the outline of the whole, but some detail in the landscape. He will begin his forest scene by drawing the branch of a tree, his town by a gable, and the gable by a weathercock. By degrees, the whole composition will spring from the blankness of the paper, with the precision and distinctness of a photographic negative submitted to the solution which developes it; this done, he asks for a cup, and finishes off his drawing with a wash of black coffee-dregs. The result is a drawing for which one is not prepared; powerful—often strange—always peculiar, and which reminds one of the etchings of Rembrandt and Piranesi."

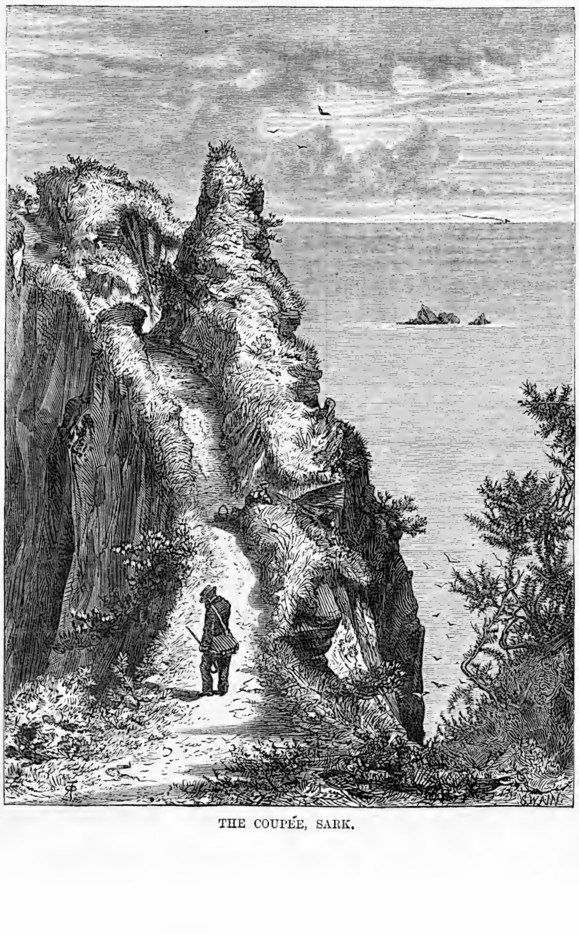
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

To those who are in search of rest and quiet there are no places like the Channel Islands, with perhaps a reservation in favour of the Isle of Man. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—names familiar (though the Islands were unknown) to us ever since the time when they were first drilled into us by the Rev. Dr. Birch.

Sark lies about midway between Guernsey, Jersey, and Cape Rose on the Normandy coast. In shape nearly oval, it has another and smaller island attached to it by a narrow isthmus; the two together are not above three miles in breadth. The island, which rises far above the sea, is in point of climate equal to any in the group. The soil, indeed, is so fertile that it produces more corn than suffices for its consumption, besides grass enough to support all the black cattle, sheep, and horses, with which the island is well stocked, Sark was peopled so early as the sixth century, when St. Mogloire (or St. Maulier as he is called) built a convent there.

Approaching Sark for the first time by steamer, it seems hopeless to try to land. The sea is deep, clear, and green, close up to the foot of rocks, which, like the fords of Norway, of precipitous granite, rise before us; their height is grand to a degree; their form grander still. A heavy sea dashing against them, as it wrings and twists the seaweed clinging to their bases—the water itself effervescent, foaming, and boiling—seems to defy us; at length, on the south-west side of the island, we found the boats were being lowered from the out-turned davits, and a certain bustle on deck suggested landing, but where? At last a small heap of stones was pointed out at the foot of some of the rocks, called the harbour. And how puny man's handywork seemed in the midst of such natural grandeur! What a contrast to the majesty of the unhewn rock! But getting into the boats and landing, we find ourselves on a very small piece of shingle; and then, how to get out or up? Through a small natural arch, called the Creux, is the way up to the Heights. This is the only entrance to the island. Happily for human nature, no human voice, recommending tea-gardens, shrimps, or hot water at twopence per head, "salutes the ear:" not even the simple luxury of a sanded floor at a little road-side public-house is there to welcome the stranger. This is indeed a treat, a place to be taken note of. One thing in going you must do, *take your own lunch.* Having obtained some information previously about the place, we immediately started for that part of the island called the "Coupée." A ground plan of Sark would be somewhat like an hour-glass in shape, with the western lobe smaller than the eastern. The road in the narrow neck connecting the peninsulas is about 434 feet high, width at base 300 feet, top 20 feet or 30 feet; and certainly when it blows fresh—really fresh—it takes one's best sea-legs, with cricket spikes or Tyrolese "crampons," to keep up against it. And it then takes, we should say, the nerves of a member of the Alpine Club to walk across it. It was once crossed under the most remarkable circumstances. A young lady stopping in the island was out for a ride, when something frightened the horse, which, starting off, ran away with her, and made for the Coupée. The marvel was that they were not both dashed to pieces; but the horse kept his feet, the girl her seat, and the moment they arrived on the opposite side, she swooned and fell off.

Our illustration is of "The Coupée."



THE COUPÉE, SARK.

EXTRAORDINARY LANDSLIP AT TORQUAY.—On Thursday night a considerable portion of Park Hill-road, Torquay, slipped away, owing to the limestone rock below being excavated for the new harbour works. Three thousand tons are estimated to have come down. Happily there was no loss of life, as the workmen upon whom the rock would have fallen a short time previously had left. The gas mains, sewers, and water pipes in the road were destroyed, and the carriage traffic is stopped.

DIED OF GRIEF.—Last week, a gentleman named Grindley, who was in good circumstances, and resided at Maghull, Liverpool, died. The grief of his widow was uncontrollable. In her distress she drank a quantity of laudanum, and threw herself on the bed beside her husband's corpse. The servant, who had prevented her mistress from taking the whole of the poison, fetched a physician. Mrs. Grindley, however, refused to permit the administering of any antidote. She persisted in lying by the side of her deceased husband, and in that position she died the same night.

A DOUBTFUL INVENTION.—We notice in the list of Patents just published in France, that one Mr. Ramel has taken out a patent for "improvements in utilising the leaves of gum trees as tobacco." By the words "improvements in utilising" being introduced it is fair to suppose that the use of gum-tree leaves for smoking is not new in France. Certainly we always considered French tobacco wretched stuff, and if it be that this is owing to the late introduction of gum-tree leaves, any improvement in this line will be welcome, and Mr. Ramel deserves the thanks of the French community. Mr. Ramel need not go to the expense of extending his patent to this country, because Mr. Phillips, the head of the Excise, is a very particular gentleman, and might consider the introduction of gum-tree leaves, even of a patent description, something very closely approaching adulteration.—*Cope's Tobacco Plant.*

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a petition, addressed to himself, and the Archbishop of York, on the subject of the Athanasian Creed. It is signed by about 1,150 persons, laymen and clergy, some of whom occupy high and responsible positions. The memorialists say:— "We are of opinion that either to use the creed less frequently in the Church Service than at present, or to render its use in any case optional, or to omit the mistermed damnatory clauses, would be fraught with danger to the best interests of the Church. Any of these expedients would be a grave injury to the maintenance of the dogmatic principle in the Church of Enland in its relation to the most central truths of faith, and a new and severe shock would be given to the confidence of many of her most attached members in her claim to teach unfalteringly the faith once delivered to the saints. In the interests of the future cohesion of the Church of England, we earnestly beg your Graces not to sanction any tampering with an essential portion of the Book of Common Prayer, in which, under God, we still recognise our most powerful bond of unity." The Archbishop has forwarded the petition to the Ritual Commissioners.

BIRTHS.

GAZE.—On the 31st ult., at Brooke Rectery, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. J. Pellow Gaze, of a daughter,

KIRBY.—On the 31st ult., at 4, Market-street, Leicester, the wife of Henry T. Kirby, of a daughter.

KERSLEY.—On the 1st inst., at the Vicarage, Middleton, Norfolk, the wife of Dr. Kersley, of a daughter.

PICKERING.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Edwin Pickering, 76, Bristol-road, Birmingham, of a daughter.

STONE.—On the 1st inst., at Brecon, the wife of E. C. Tempest Stone, Esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

TOOGOOD.—On the 31st ult., at Eamont Lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Captain Alex. Toogood, late Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

WOOD.—On the 1st inst., at Newbold Revel, Rugby, the wife of E. Herbert Wood, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BANISTER—HARRIS.—On the 4th inst., at Edgbaston Old Church, Birmingham, by the Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A., Henry, second son of Mr. Robert Banister, to Maria, second surviving daughter of Mr. William Harris, both of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

JACKSON.—On the 2nd inst., of bronchitis, in the 20th year of her age, Mary Elizabeth, the only daughter of John Jackson, of Bellbarn Road, Birmingham.

NICHOLLS.—On the 1st inst., suddenly, in his 64th year, Joseph Nicholls, of Birmingham-street, Dudley, for thirteen years managing clerk to the Town Clerk of that borough.

PARTRIDGE.—On the 3rd inst., in the 6th year of her age, of congestion of the lungs, Henrietta Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Partridge, of Scholefield-street, Birmingham.

YATES.—On the 2nd inst., deeply regretted, Mary Ann, wife of William Christopher Yates, lace manufacturer, New Basford, Nottingham, aged 48.

DOMENICHETTI.—On the 28th ult., at her brother's residence, Upton Hall, Notts, very suddenly, Anne Jane, wife of W. L. Domenichetti, Esq., of Collingham, Notts, late 95th Regiment, aged 59.

CURZON.—On Thursday, the 31st March, at Caldwell, Tenbury, Mr. Henry Curzon, aged 75.

MAUDSLEY.—On the 3rd inst., at 82, Spring-street, Birmingham, in his 17th year, Arthur, fourth son of the late Frederick Maudsley, of Snow Hill.

KENDRICK.—On the 30th ult., at Bristol, while on his way to Torquay, aged 29, John Kendrick, of Richmond Villa, Handsworth, eldest son of Isaiah Kendrick, The Hollies, Kennington, London.

THORNICROFT.—On the 2nd inst., suddenly, in his 26th year, James Sadler, eldest son of John Thornicroft, The Ravenhurst, Harborne, Birmingham, deeply regretted.

BAYLISS.—On the 2nd inst., of bronchitis, George Bayliss, for upwards of forty years in the employ of Messrs. Day and Millward, of Suffolk-street, Birmingham.

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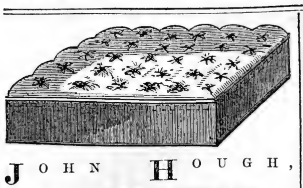
[732



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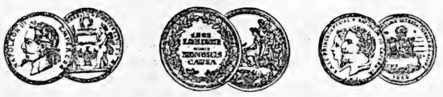

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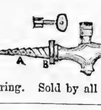
Christian's Pate de Lichen, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at Christian's, New Street, Birmingham. [408

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

The Largest and Best-selected Stock in the Midland Counties.

ALWAYS ON VIEW AT
R. W. THRUPP'S
FINE ART GALLERY.
56, *New Street, Birmingham* [610



M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.

ATLEE AND SONS' Patent Safety Burton Screw Beer Taps.

The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork.

No Sediment Disturbed.

No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570

In the spring months Christian's preparation of Sarsa Taraxacum (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient Restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood, it is invaluable. For langour, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils, and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at Christian's Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [711

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS

SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS, AND CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
409] JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[511

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,*
LONDON.

Physician.—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Free letters are available for necessitous applicants.
Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.
420] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

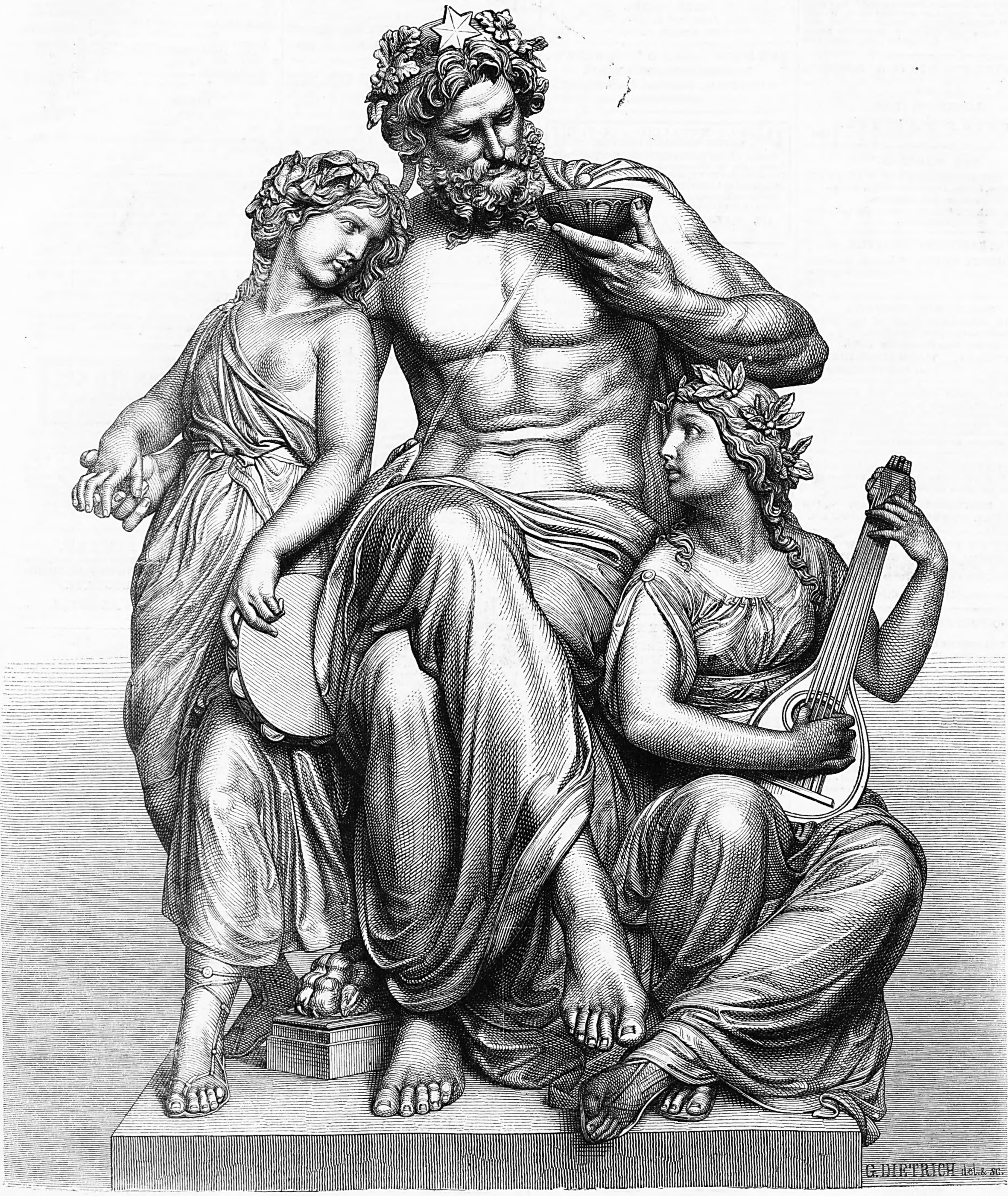
BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON. [514

Printed by the Proprietors, Hatton and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*April* 9, 1870.


G. DIETRICH del. & sc.

MORNING.—*BY JOHN SCHILLING.* *(See page 3 of Supplement.)*

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor*. [444

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE.
[525

THE "LONDON."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.
Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.
SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.
EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [441

BARLEY MOW, STUDLEY.

HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.
Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent. Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from
ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626
23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, 1, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM. [432

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.
[549

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.
This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[602

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.
Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.
The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

ELEGANT PRESENTS.
The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.
JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham.
[457

C. MASON COLLINS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
22, CROSS, WORCESTER. [530

JOHNSON AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [592

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve varieties of beautiful Annuals forwarded post free for 14 stamps, or 30 sorts for 2s. 6d. GOOD SEEDS, judiciously assorted and securely packed.—Address, HORSNAILL and REYNOLDS, Seed Merchants, Strood, Kent. [698

ALFRED MUDDYMAN,
Late J Kynaston. Established 1853.
LITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, EMBOSSER, AND GENERAL PRINTER,

Begs to inform Manufacturers and Merchants that he undertakes the execution of the above in all its branches, and for style and moderate charges cannot be surpassed, at
69, *BATH STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [637

THE NEW
ALEXANDRIA PLAITS
IN EVERY SHADE,
AT
JOHN R. EDWARDS, BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
The noted Frock and Pinafore Warehouse,
38, *SNOW HILL.* [545

PERKS AND JONES,
WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [585

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.
Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.
Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,
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OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of DESIGNS,
1, *BENNETT'S HILL and* 56, *ANN STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Full instructions may be obtained upon application to Payne and Talbot. [651

REFINED TORBAY PAINT.
AT 18s. A CWT.
JAMES WEBSTER AND CO.,
42 AND 43, OOZELLS STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—Any size keg can be had as sample. Country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.—AGENTS WANTED everywhere. [688

GARRATT AND HOLMES,
PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.
Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
13, WOOD STREET,
[593

TRAVIS'S PATENT COLLOID.

NO MATTER WHAT COLOUR, Wash with Travis's Colloid.

WASH WITH TRAVIS'S COLLOID. It fixes the colour in all fabrics.

PRINT, MUSLIN, and SILK DRESSES, Washed in Travis's Colloid look equal to new.

WASH WITH TRAVIS'S COLLOID. It renders Table Linen, Lace Curtains, and all white Fabrics surpassingly *white* and clean.

N.B.—Unlike Washing Powder Travis's Colloid contains no Caustic Alkali, it therefore preserves the fibre of every material washed with it.

SOLE PATENTEES AND PROPRIETORS,
W. B. BROWN & Co., St. Mary's Gate,
MANCHESTER.

Sold Retail by all Drapers, Chemists, and Grocers,
AND WHOLESALE BY
FREDERICK SHAW AND CO.,
12, *TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [652

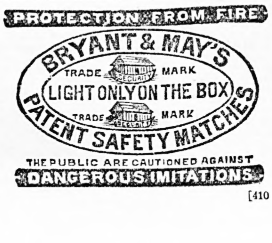
CORNS, EXCRUCIATING CORNS, BUNIONS, IN-GROWING TOE-NAILS, AND UNSIGHTLY SWELLINGS OF THE FEET,
Cured Instantaneously, and without Pain, by

MR. S. MORRIS, Chiropodist, who, for the convenience of Country Patients, has taken Rooms at
MR. RICHARDSON'S, TAILOR,
102, *NEW STREET, Corner of Lower Temple Street,*
Where he may be Consulted on
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. [638

WILLCOX AND GIBBS
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426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BRYANT & MAY'S
TRADE MARK
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
TRADE MARK
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
DANGEROUS IMITATIONS
[410

GOLD SPECTACLES.—The largest and best assortment of handsome GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES set with best Pebbles, at 41, Bull-street.
JAMES GARGORY, Optician.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.
JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull-st., Birmingham.
[679

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. FRANCIS ADAMS.
SOLICITOR,
FROM QUADRANT CHAMBERS, NEW STREET.
TO 47, ANN STREET. [685

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery Crest, and Monogram BUTTONS from PIGOTT and Co., with their "FAST SHANKS," St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. [557

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108A, New Street, Birmingham.
These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

WALTER AND HENRY DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[665

ROYAL HOTEL,
TEMPLE ROW, BIRMINGHAM,

T. H. LOVEGROVE (from London) embraces this opportunity of thanking his Friends for past favours, and informs them he has entered upon this Establishment, and intends making it his study to afford every comfort and accommodation to Commercial Gentlemen and others who may favour him with their patronage. His Premises possess every convenience for the *Elite*, Nobility, and Gentry, Concerts, Balls, and Assemblies, having one of the most commodious Ball Rooms in Warwickshire, Billiard Rooms, Stabling, &c., &c. He particularly recommends the Queen's Dining Room for Dinners, *Déjeûners*, &c., having selected and purchased the choicest portion of the Stock of the late Proprietor, and considerably added thereto first-class Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of every description, which he intends vending at moderate prices, and trusts the inhabitants of Birmingham will give him an opportunity of convincing them of their superiority.
Birmingham, 28th February, 1870. [653

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard.
1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.
36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard.
White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard.
22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard.
Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard.
Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool.
24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard.
250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.
Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard.
Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.
BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair.
Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb.
8-in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen.
Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair.
15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET,
[576

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.
LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
The whole FIRE INSURANCE DUTY is now REMITTED.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
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PAPER BOX MAKER,
Manufacturer of
Coloured and Enamelled Papers, Pasteboards, and Cardboards,
FROM BREAD STREET, NEWHALL STREET,
TO 58, LUDGATE HILL, ST. PAUL'S,
BIRMINGHAM.
Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

CENTRAL LEATHER WAREHOUSES,
6, *WORCESTER STREET, and* 20, *NEWHALL HILL, BIRMINGHAM.*
MECARTE AND CLARKE,
CURRIERS, LEATHER MERCHANTS, AND BOOT UPPER MANUFACTURERS,

Beg to call attention to their Stock of Closed Uppers of every variety. The largest in the Midland Counties.
LEATHER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Grindery and Shoe Mercery.
Sole Agents in Birmingham for the Howe Sewing Machines.
MANUFACTORY, 68, *CAMDEN STREET.* [650

JOHN CHARLESWORTH,
ACCOUNTANT,
Removed from York Passage to CASTLE CHAMBERS,
42, CASTLE STREET, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [641

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,
FINE SLACK	3s. 6d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to
JOHN N. BROWN,
428] *Union Passage, Birmingham.*

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
W. PONTING, WORCESTER,
Is prepared to offer County Families first-class Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., on equal, if not better terms, than the above any other Society.
Carriage paid on all general orders. [524

QUINN AND SON,
ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

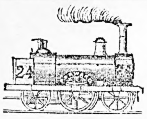
All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

STAR TEA Cos
2/6
PER POUND

74*b*, *WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [438

W. BEARDMORE, VELOCIPEDE MANUFACTURER, 25½, Horse-fair. Two Wheels, Three Wheels, Four Wheels, from £2 upwards; also, Velocipedes for Ladies, light, easy, and elegant. A choice selection always on hand in the Show Rooms. Instructions given Free to all purchasers: to Ladies, by Mrs. Beardmore; to Gentlemen, by Mr. Beardmore.
[705

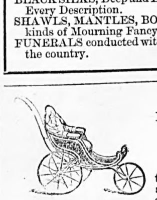
CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.
PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER.
[483



GREAT WESTERN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*
AND AT 39, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING,
[600

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456



LLOYD & CO.,
157, *ISLINGTON,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.
Wholesale and Retail. [603

BILLIARD TABLES.

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE & SON are now making First-class BILLIARD TABLES, complete, with all appointments, suitable for private use from
20 GUINEAS.

Works and Show Room:—
REGENT PARADE, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Dressing Cases, suitable for Wedding and other Presents, always in stock. [594

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

NOTICE.

In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

Situations Wanted,
Situations Vacant,
Miscellaneous Articles for Sale,
Apartments, and Houses to Let.

These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

⁂ Illustrated advertisements of Houses to Let and Estates for Sale at special rates. The charge for an advertisement, including engraving and block, size and style of the "To Let" (illustrated,) in this column is £1. 1s. for one insertion; if continued more than once, the rate will be the ordinary charge of 3d. a line, space of block measured as lines. Our artist can draw and engrave from photographs of properties, or from the roughest pencil, pen and ink, or coloured sketches.

WANTED.

MR. GABRIEL, Dentist, 11, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, has a VACANCY for a well educated Youth as Articled Pupil. [699

GOVERNESS PUPILS REQUIRED immediately in a Private Select Day School, which affords them an excellent opportunity for self-improvement, in English, and French, latter by a native. No premium. Emolument £5, with increase of £2 10s. each year, if satisfactory. Apply personally, 40, Sloane-street, London, at 11.30, for between 2 and 3. [617

APPRENTICE to the LETTER-PRESS and CUT PRINTING.—There is an OPENING for an Apprentice at the Printing Offices of the *Illustrated Midland News*. A small Premium.—Apply at the Publishing Offices, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED a well-educated Youth, who can write a good hand, to be ARTICLED for four years to the Publishing Business and Book-keeping. No premium. Small salary to commence with first month. Apply at the office of the *Illustrated Midland News*, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

A LADY, living in a beautiful and very healthy part of Worcestershire, desires to meet with a LITTLE GIRL of 10 or 12, to EDUCATE with a niece. For a delicate or backward child this might be found worthy of attention. Every home comfort, with Farmhouse advantages. Thorough English, Music, French (acquired abroad), Singing, Rudiments of German and Drawing. Terms 30 guineas; no extras.—Particulars on application to D. M., Post Office, Tenbury, Worcestershire. [708

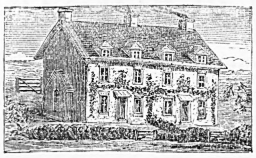
MISCELLANEOUS.

MALVERN WELLS.—To be LET, UNFURNISHED, "Ingledale," a superior VILLA RESIDENCE, having charming and extensive views; containing two Sitting and eight Bed Rooms, two good Kitchens, and the usual Domestic Offices; small Kitchen Garden, Croquet Ground, excellent Water, and every convenience for a Gentleman's Family.—For particulars, and cards to view, apply to Mr. J. G. Lear, House and Estate Agency Office, Great Malvern. [681

SELECT GOVERNESS' AGENCY.—Miss Adams has established this Agency to supply Families of distinction, and good Schools, with first-class English and Foreign GOVERNESSES. Miss Adams's high attainments enabling her to select with judgment those ladies best qualified for their various positions.—17, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne Park Station, London, W. No registration fees. [635

THE Droitwich Benefit Building Society have now Employment for several Sums of Money, on their estate, at Burrish Town, which is daily increasing, and its Freehold Allotments becoming more and more valuable. The best possible security is offered, under the auspices of the trustees and committee, and interest, 5 per cent. punctually paid.—Apply to Mr. Jeacock, Secretary, Droitwich. [673

TO LET.



THESE TWO SEMI-DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, pleasantly situated at Willow Terrace, in the Vicarage of Bromsgrove, are now offered by private contract, at the low price of £575. They cost more than double that amount, and with a small outlay may be rendered worth £50 per year. There are six Chambers in each, and three good Sitting Rooms, with Hall and Staircase, and suitable Out-offices. Stable and large Garden. Admirably adapted to the requirements of retired tradesmen or farmers.—Apply to Mr. W. Gabb, Droitwich. [633

J. CREESE & Co.,

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, EMBOSSERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, &c., Birmingham, respectfully thank their numerous friends for the kind support given upwards of eight years, and announce that they have just erected Machinery of the newest and most effective description, so that in future they will be enabled to execute orders with much greater promptitude.

A Staff of talented Lithographic Artists and Engravers engaged on the premises. A large and varied assortment of Envelopes and Paper always in Stock, ready for Stamping or Printing.

Castle Street and York Passage, High Street. [608

THE AGRA BANK (Limited), Established in 1833. Capital, £1,000,000. Head Office, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn Mills, Currie, and Co.; and Bank of England.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

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